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Advertisements making less than a square intes for 75 cts. - one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auceive subscriptions for the Liberator.

waitter - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS PHUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, ial economy of the paper-not for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XX. NO. 44.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1034

Refuge of Oppression.

GLORVING IN HIS SHAME

In the Boston Couries, a few weeks since, appeared illawing letter, which, for eaol effrontery and ility, has never been surpassed : -

75 Elmund Quincy, Socialist, and James Russell Love-ell, Ped., Corcoponding Editors of the National An-u-Statey Standard: Boston, 7th Sept., 1850.

I schnowledge the honor you have done me in side to me your paper of the 5th instant, in which saide to my sending back a slave to New Orself the whole facts as they were, without garbling; the filest what might be expected from a such discovering the whole facts as they were, without garbling; he whole facts as they well-expected from such de-ign not what might be expected from such de-ed scions as you are; and as you did not to state facts, I will do it for you, fare secrete I himself on board the ship, and

ve secrete i mines of the was six days at sea, discovered until she was six days at sea, ag it convenient to land him in any slave was brought into this harbor with the intenwas brought into this harvor with the inten-nding him back by the first vessel, which plished, notwithstanding the array of arms the deals to prevent it. Had not that been prison of New Orleans would have been e of the master, whenever he return went into any slave State. I did place an innocent mariner in that posiites of wages, with the understanding that my best to give you such an opportu-

house, on the day of the ceremonies of Taylor's funeral, does not disturb me. I had hearts and sympathies such as the reas have, who decorated my house at that time. You also connect Mr. Webster and his last speech the 'kidnapping,' and sending the slave back just, kind, magnanimous, true-hearted, upright and site master at New Orleans. I wish as good a setter could be given of you and your associates, not the first time that my name has been brought ic in your paper and other kindred ection with this noble and true Ameriints, in connection with this node and true America, and defender of our Constitution. On his visit; this city, last spring, you did me the honor of apating me Chief Marshal, under the title of 'Kidpoper Pearson.' It would be grateful to me to act any capacity, to do honor to him, or any other man, ssing his giant intellect and sterling patriotism-another of your letters, I am charged with being sin to D. H. Pearson, who was hung. It I had calignity to derive satisfaction from a slur upon ections. I might utter something thich would cause a blush in one of you, if any one sho is in the habit of writing slander and abuse every

JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.] W. C. BETTENCOUT, J. P. [Seal.]

that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his HEAD.

He was lately heard from in Newbern, where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns,) and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Bozeman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.

Selections.

Abolicion of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Jeonetuded of Columbia.

Jeonetuded of Columbia.

Mr. Ewing. I do not myself, Mr. President, give much weight in legislation to ordinary letters, whether they be anonymous, or vouched for by respectable names. They amount, in general, to little more than a mere statement of the information or opinion of the individual, very frequently founded upon no facts whatever, or upon few facts, with much information. I should have given very little weight. [Renewed laughter.] upon no facts whatever, or upon few facts, with much inference. I should have given very little weight, [Renewed laughter.] beyond the single case stated as occurring within the actual knowledge of the writer, to the letter introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts, if it had called forth no comments and no contradiction. But, at the same time, I do not think a Senator liable to suited senator liable to suite suite senator liable to suite suite senator liable to suite senator liable senator liable to suite senator liable to suite senator liable senator liable to suite senator liable to suite senator liable to But, at the same time, I do not think a Senator liable to any just reproach or harsh animadversions, for introducing a letter into the Senate, especially if he takes care to say that he does not vouch for the truth of its statements. Indeed, the Senator from Massachusetts, that I have a very great respect for his ancestors. Yet, though I have a great respect for that Senator himself also, I do not believe that he is any wiser or better than his ancestor who landchusetts had a worthy precedent near at hand for dealing in this kind of evidence. Why, sir, it is but a very few days, perhaps I should rather say weeks, since, in debate here, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Berrien) introduced and read in the Senate, a letter from California, written by a respectable gentleman to another respectable gentleman to another respectable gentleman to another respectable gentleman. gia (Mr. Berrien) introduced and read in the Senate, in eletter from California, written by a respectable gentleman to another respectable gentleman, the gentleman to another respectable gentleman, the manner of neither of whom that honorable Senator thought proper to insist, in a very direct and emphatic manner, that the military officers and diplomatic agents of the Government had deluded the people of California into the adoption of the anti-slavery proviso in their Constitution. The honorable Senator from Georgia did not vouch for that statement at all. He argued from it, he reasoned from it, as though he believed the statement to be true; and when I contradicted the statement, he still dwelt upon it with no dimnished emphasis; and his speech, which has since been published, shows that he felt himself authorized to treat it as a fect proved. I took care then to advise the honorable Senator that the statement was without foundation, and I now say, as I then said, though in more emphatic terms, that every word of it, which charges such interference on that question, is false. Yet I imputed then, and now impute nothing to the Senator from Georgia unworthy of his character and more favorable situation than does the Senator from Georgia unworthy of his character and massachusetts, whom he animadverts upon with so much severity now, for having introduced a letter, the mann of the writer of which he gave us, and for whose statements he declared he did not wouch.

Mr. Berrien (California, written, the contradict of which he server word of it, which can be a station; not at all. But, certainly, he stood in no more favorable situation than does the Senator from Georgia unworthy of his character and the server word of it, which the server word of it, which the server word of the writer of which he gave us, and for whose statements he declared he did not wouch.

Mr. Berrien (California, writer of which he server the writiness when has an opportunity of word of the writer of which he server than the writer of which he s

Mr. Ewing. Not at all, with respect to the mat-

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.

Debate in the U. S. Senate on the Amendment of Mr Seward to the Slave Trade Bill, providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WINTHROP. How many years ago was that? Mr. BUTLER. It was in 1780, I believe.

Mr. WINTHROP. Oh!

Mr. BUTLER. Well, I was only showing you how your ancestors regarded these creatures. With re-

the sulpays to derive attitution from a state upon which is the habit of writing calluder and about every with a will of writing calluder and about every with a will of the state of the s

Mr. Soule. I deny most positively that they can

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said minute the said spent, in which he requested that they would include the whole, in order to remove difficulty in the way of legislation on this subject?

Mr. EWING. Oh! certainly.

Mr.

timental people. [Laughter.] Now, Sir, I did not introduce the subject, but I rise to say, on this occasion, that if Massachusetts, or all the other States North of the Potomac, suppose that by any legislation here they can compel, or under duress law induce South Carolina to give up this police right of regulating this class of persons, they are vastly mistaken; for South Carolina will never give it up. Moreover, sir, Lda not think that these complaints of the way some law or suthority which has been overlooked.

potties. It turns, as my colleague justly observed, hose persons who are now bound to slavery over to freedom, without having any means whatever of supporting themselves. Old and young, sick and well, are, by a dash of the pen, to be turned naked and desitute into the streets, without the slightest provision to save them from starvation. There ought to be some just, suitable and proper provision made upon that point, to save them at least from crime and uniformly as there are many persons in this condition incompetent to provide for themselves so suddenly. There ought to be many provisions, in relation to a subject so complicated as this is, which I do not ind in this bill, in order to do justice to all the parties concerned. The number should first be officially ascertained, and enough should be known of the concessites to enable us to judge what such a mergency demands of us. We know that a slave is incapable of holding property, and the moment emancipation takes place, the obligation of the master to provide for the measure of the indemnity of the measters. It proposes to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars, without any estimate of the value of the slaves, and to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, without provision is constitutional, as the order to do situational to the subject of very constitutional or not, it is too imperfect to stand the test of scratfury. The bill is alke imperfect in other constitutional or not, it is too imperfect to stand the test of scratfury. The bill is alke imperfect in other constitutional or not, it is too imperfect to stand the test of scratfury. The bill is alke imperfect in other to secret; but I shall not enter further into the discussion in order to point them out.—those adverted to a refutal. While, therefore, I am in favor of the principle, I cannot support this amendment. I believe no one who has advocated the principle is satisfied with the proposed ameasure, that he has asked leave to withdraw it, in order to point them out

my vote might not be misunderstood.

Mr. Douglas. My own State has been frequently referred to in this debate as containing a provision in her Constitution similar to the one complained of in South Carolina, Louisiana, and other States. Illinois has a provision in her Constitution, making it the duty of the Legislature to provide efficient means for keeping all negroes from coming into the State, who were not natives of, or residents in, the State at the time of the adoption of that instrument. Here, then, is a clear case of legislation of this description in a free Stare, and I would much rather see this controversy going on between two free States of the Union, than to see it made a sectional question between a slave and a free State. We, too, have a constitutional provision was adopted by an overwhelming majority of our people—it having been submitted to the people separately, and independent of the balance of the Constitutions, so as to get an expression of the popular voice on the subject—even before that provision was adopted, our laws provided that if a negro came into the State, he was required to procure a white man to go his security for good behavior, and in the event of his failing to give the vecurity, he was hired out to service for one year, and the provision was adopted by an overwhelming majority of our laws provided that if a negro came into the State, he was required to procure a white man to go his security for good behavior, and in the event of his failing to give the vecurity, he was hired out to service for one year, and there is a constitution. Wernelson Herald.

and no much mover was made. On the controy, the glood belavior, and first he would not become a third process of the surprise that the process of the proces

measure, that he has asked leave to withdraw it, in order that we may have an opportunity to pass that bill, if we can put it into an acceptable form. This privilege, I regret to say, has been denied; and as we must vote upon the amendment under the circumstances which exist, I feel myself compelled to vote against it. It was not my purpose to do more than to notice some of the leading objections, that my vote might not be misunderstood.

Mr. Dong. A. We over State by the formally stated as the same of the leading objections.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

THE P. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

ragement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

occure the perpetuity of their dominic

The Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General of the United States, in a The Attorney General of the United States, in a written opinion, given by command of the President of the United States, says as follows—'These officers and each of them [the commissioners] have judicial power, and jurisdiction to hear, examine and decide the case.'—'The certificate to be granted to the owner is to be regarded as the act and judgment of a judicial tribunal having competent jurisdiction.' Congress has constituted a tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction to determine summarily, and without appeal, who are fugitives from service'—'the judgment of the tribunal created by this act in conclusive upon all tribunals.' The power of a commissioner, therefore, is judicial in the highest sense,—in the sense of the Constitution. His decision cannot be re-heard or re-examined by any judge, or by any court, of any

the Constitution. His decision cannot be re-heard or re-examined by any judge, or by any court, of any State, or of the United States. In no other case a commissioner perform any judicial act, or issue any executive order, whose validity may not be reexamined in the court for which he acts, or in some other. He cannot strike a blow, nor fine a dollar, nor punish by imprisonment for an hour. By appeal, by injunction, by mandamus or certiorari, the pruceedings of inferior courts or magistrates can be reached, and their legality or constitutionality tested. But here a multitude of tribunals are established over whose proceedings, not the Supreme Court of the United States, has supervision. And what do these commissioners decide? That a man has no right to himself; that his body, limbs, faculties, are the preperty of another; that he over service. Suppose the question were whether the respondent owed the claimant a dollar. Could the commissioner give judgment and issue execution for it? Certainly not. But yet he is here authorized to decide questions infinitely more important than any amount of money. He is to decide that a man owes life-long service from himself, and from all the children of his loins.

But the surrender of an alleged fugitive from service, the service from justice; and because the Supreme Executive of a State is required by the law of 1793 to surrender fugitives from justice; it is claimed that any commissioner may surrender fugitives from service, without liability to question or re-examination by any human authority. But there is a world-wide difference between the cases. When the fugitive from justice is delivered up, he is delivered into the custody of the law. Legal process must have been commenced against him in the State from which he fled. He is returned, that the proceedings thus commenced may be consummated. He is never entrusted to private hands; not into the hands of a party interested to deprive him of all his rights;—if he be not a slave, then into the hands of a party interested to

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of the litigants would be changed—plaintiff for de-fendant, and defendant for plaintiff. The old case is not reheard, but a new one tried. Indeed, a very intelligent writer on this subject has queried whether the certificate of the Commissioner may not be pleaded as an estoppel. I say, then, that, in effect, the Commissioner, by this act, has original, final, and cardiarie jurisdiction of a 'case' 'in law,' 'arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. This is the very function of judges and courts. This is the identical power which the Constitution of the U. S. vests in judges who are to be nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, to hold of-fice during good behavior, and to be compensated by

Again, the bill consigns a man to bondage, with

Again, the bill consigns a man to bondage, without crime, on evidence which he has had no opportunity to controvert. The claimant must prove three
facts before the Commissioner,—1st, that the person
named in the warrant owen the claimant service;
2d. That he has escaped; 3d, Identity.

Now, according to the bill, the first two points,
—the facts of owing service and of escaping,—may
be proved behind the respondent's back. This proof
may be procured against the alleged fugitive without any notice to him, actual or constructive; without the possibility of his encountering it, or disproving it, however false it may be. If this be not depriving a person of his 'liberty,' 'without due process of law,' what can be? Why not make the
whole case provable behind the man's back—in
another State—a thousand miles off—and spurn the
forms of justice, after having spurned its substance? another State—a thousand miles off—and spurn the forms of justice, after having spurned its substance? This binding of a man by evidence obtained without his knowledge, is unknown to the common law, and abhorrent to it. It is never permitted, not even to deprive the worst man of the humblest right. Our laws save the rights of all parties under disability. Who is under so great a disability as he who knows nothing, and can know nothing, of what is going on against him? Notwithstanding the Constitution declares that 'fall faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial pro-State to the public acts, records, and judicial pro-ceedings of every other State, yet it has been held that a judgment obtained in another State, witho notice, shall not prejudice the party against whom was rendered. Such an act violates the first princ ples of justice. All securities for the life, liberty and property of us all are swept away, if such prin

and property of us all are swept away, it such principles can be established.

Once more: The bill says the certificate 'shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, the prevent whomeover.' According to or any other person whomsoever. According to this, the certificate is a talisman which protects its holder against all law, all evidence, and all judicial power. A kidnapper may seize a free man in Bos-ton, buy evidence that he owes this mysterious debt of service, obtain the requisite certificate against his victim, and then neither the mother who bore him, e elder brothers and sisters who grew u from his cradle, nor the minister who baptized him can testify that he is free; nor can all the judge and courts in the Commonwealth stop the man who is bearing away one of their feilow-citizens to a bondage worse than death, to inquire into his title. He is in a charmed circle, that neither justice nor law can enter. Do you ask where is that old time-honor ed writ of Habeas Corpus, for which martyrs have died and rivers of blood have flowed, and which the Constitution declares SHALL NOT be suspended, 'un-Constitution declares SHALL NOT be suspended, 'uniters when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it?' The answer is, that the writ of Habeas Corpas is nothing but a 'process issued' by a court, and the bill declares that the holder of the certificate shall be exempt from all 'moleser of the certificate shall be exempt from all 'molestation,' by any process issued by any court.' In one word, the law contains a provision that its own constitutionality shall not be brought into question; at least, until its victim reaches the place of his bondage, and is beyond the reach of rescuing hands.

Now, even if this bill does not commit such gross infractions of the Constitution that the courts will set it aside, yet it would seem as though no

will set it aside, yet it would seem as though no sane man could help seeing that it wars upon all our ideas of justice; that it repudiates and scorns all the great securities for freedom which wise and good men for centuries past have given their la-bors and their lives to establish; and that it convers and their rives to establish; and that it converts the vast machinery of the social state, not into the means of protecting, but of assailing, the liberties of the citizen. As to the appointment of commissioners, it gives us none of the constitutional securities that improves more many and the constitutional securities that improves more many and the constitutional securities that improves more many and that it converses the constitutional securities that improves more many and that it converses the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the converse of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the converse of the converse of the constitution of the converse of the sioners, it gives us none of the constitutional securities that improper men will not be invested with these high prerogatives against our dearest rights; and as to the manner in which evidence may be procured, it resembles the missives which the Inquisition in olden times sent forth against heretics, to give without law, to try without defence, and to soize without law, to try without defence, and to punish without mercy or hope. It resembles the Lettres de cachet, which, before the great revolution, the despots of France gave, in blank, to villain couriers, and villain courtesans, to be filled up with the names of those persons whose perdition they would

There are other points in this bill, whose eno mity only needs to be stated to be seen and abhorred One of them is so unspeakably mean and contempti keenly than the wrong. It provides that if a Comner will doom a man to bondage, his fee shall be twice as much as though he restored him to lib-erty. Now, every body knows that claimants will rarely, if ever, appear before commissioners without a prima facie case. If there be no defence, the prosupposes a defence and a trial. A case of dis-charge, therefore, will probably occupy as much time as half a dozen cases of surrender. Yet for this greater labor, the commissioner is to have but half price. In assailing all we love of liberty, could not the framers and supporters of this measure have for borne to wound as in all we feel of honor?

The cases are to be 'heard and determined,' they were under Robespierre, 'in a summary man-ner.' Shakspeare enumerates the 'law's delay among the causes of suicide. Under this bill, real will doubtless be occasioned by the law. of wrong. Does not every lawyer and every clien know that when an action is brought for the unfaith-ful execution of a contract in building a house or a ship, or for the balance of an account, or for flowing lands, or for defamation or libel, the defendant needs weeks and often months, to make ready for his defence? His witnesses may be in another State, o abroad; it may be necessary to examine ancient titles in registries of deeds or of wills, to make sur veys of premises, or investigations into character and conduct. It often happens that when process is first served upon a man, he does not know the grounds of his own defence. They may consist of facts which he has forgotten or of law of whichite is ignorant. Our courts, acting upon this well-known truth, have established a rule that a party, even after he has had fourteen days' notice, shall be entitled to a continuance as a matter of right, unless un-der special circumstances; and he may always have it on cause shown. I ask any defendant who was ever forced into court to resist a claim of any mag nitude or difficulty, whether he was ready to do so on the instant when process was served against him. Yet this is what the respondent must do under the Fugitive Slave Bill. On the 26th day of last Septemher, James Hamlet was peacefully pursuing a lawful accupation in Water street, New York, and earning an honest support for his wife and child an honest support for his wife and children. In three hours, handcuffed, in irons, and surrounded by armed men, he was on his way to the House of Bondage. No time was given him for procuring the aid of counsel. He declared he was free, that his methal was free was and he a feer men. by another was a free woman and he a free man. But, by another provision in the bill, it is declared that in no trial or hearing under this act, shall the testimony of such alleged fogitive be admitted in evidence. In all other cases, within the broad compass of the common or statute law of Great Britain or of this country. A party litigant may give middle or of his mother was a free woman and he a free man. But, this country, a party litigant may give evidence pertaining to the unit. In some cases, he may give evidence on the merits; in all cases, he may make affidavit on interlocutionary matters. A man who has been in the State prison, a felon, scarred with crime, may still make an affidavit, in his own case,

crime, may etill make an affidavit, in his own case, under certain circumstances, though he can testify neither for nor against any other person. But an alleged fugitive can make oath to no fact, and under no circumstances, for delay or other cause. It would conflict with that 'summary manner' in which it is deemed expedient to dispose of human liberty.

Look at this provision under the light of a few facts. In the case of Mahoney v. Ashton, (4 Harris & Mc-Henry's Maryland Reports,) the petitioner for freedom claimed that a maternal ancestor, four generations back, who had been brought over by Lord Baltimore, in the early days of the colony, was free; and, by an extraordinary chain of evidence, he traced his descent from that free source. It was a claim

tify to the compelency of the grantor, and the validity of the instrument. Years passed away, and he died. Immediately, the heirs claimed the family as slaves; and, after the loss of the deceased magistrate's testimony, proved the grantor of 'unsound mind,' and so set aside the deed, and were adjudged owners of the challels. On the ground of newly discovered evidence, application for a new trial was made; but the family becoming alarmed lest they should be secretly seized and sent to the South, attempted to escape on board the 'Pearl,' on the night of the 13th of April. Now, suppose that they had been seized and carried before a commissioner, to be tried in this 'summary manner,' without even waiting for a crier to open court, and debarred from making affidavit that, in the circ of the continuous proposed in the court of the latter and our unholy pledses. The dignified Northerner, whose penderous brow and marked features will as readily be recognized as his sentiments, exclaims, 'Any man can perform an agreeable duty." In his admiration of his Northern leader, the Southerner cries: 'By Heaven! he exceeds my most sanguine expectation—he marks is subtime. I feel a great sense of relief.' The picture is no caricature. It is terrible reality. Its agreem is as scathing as serious. Its appeal is pathetic. We wish that it might be posted in every counting room and shop, hotel and public place in the North. It would do much to stir the Northern heart to a humane and healthy abhorrence of the counting room making affidavit that, in the circ of the counting room and heart to a humane and healthy abhorrence of the counting room making affidavit that, in the circ of the counting room and shop, hotel and public place in the North. It would do much to stir the Northern heart to a humane and healthy abhorrence of the counting room and shop, hotel and public place in the Northern heart to a humane and healthy abhorrence of the Northern hearts are counting to the counting room and shop, hotel and public place in the Northern he even waiting for a crier to open court, and debarred from making affidavit that, in the city of Washing-ton, there existed evidence of their freedom. I will not waste words to point out the impossibility of their defence, and the certainty of their doom! He that hath ears to hear the cry of the oppressed, let

A few days before the close of the last session of Congress, I was inquired of by a resident in Washington, as to the condition of a family held as slaves that city. I found they were free by the laws of

in that city. I found they were free by the laws of the District, but they did not know it. Sir, throughout the Southern States, there are thou-sands and thousands of reputed slaves, who, legally, and by the laws of those States, too, in which they are held, are as free as the Governor of Massachu-setts, or the Chief Justice; but, in their enforced and

States, all criminals, from the least to the greatest, missioner decides that the deed would be inadmiss are to be informed of the nature and cause of their ble, if produced; that he has no power to inquire into accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against them; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor; and to have the assistance of counsel in their defence. Yet here, alacertificate for the removal of the negro.' ways in the case of an innocent man, oftentimes in case of a free man, there is to be no previous DETROIT, Oct. 15. Since I wrote you, the ne

of the bill which affect marsha's and deputy marshals. If any man chooses not to hold office under such a law, he can decline to accept it, or resign it. It is, however, clear proof of wicked legislation, when humane and conscientious men cannot hold the offices it creates. But the 5th section contains

he still liable.

All civilized governments have statutes of limitations. Human welfare requires that claims that have long been voluntarily acquiesced in should not be revived. Hence our laws bar a right of action, otherwise incontrovertible, after that tacit abandon-otherwise incontrovertible,

for if we abolish it without repealing it, it will be likely to remain upon the statute-book, an eternal monument of the nation's disgrace. Let effort never monument of the nation's disgrace. Let effort never n

But this view of civil duty applies only to the citizen. It does not touch the fugitive. One liberty the slave always hus,—whenever he deems it expedient, he may re-clothe himself in the rights which God and nature gave him, and which, though they may be ravished from him, can never be destroyed. Until repeal, however, there is one opening for hope. If, as is said by Mr. Crittenden, in the opinion already cited, 'Congress has constituted a tribumal with exclusive jurisdiction, to determine summarily, and without appeal;' and if, as he forther says, 'the judgment of every tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal lies, is of necessity conclusive upon every other tribunal, and tribumal, and tribumal, and tribumal, and tribumal, and tribumal, and tribumal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal lies, is of necessity conclusive upon every other tribunal, and tribumal, and tribumal, and tribumal, and tribumal, and tribumal tribumal tribumal tribumal tribumal tribumal tribumal tribumal, and tribumal tribuma jurisdiction, where no appeal lies, is of necessity con-clusive upon every other tribunal, and tribble properties of the same and the miss the proceedings and 'let the captive go free.' I am not without hope that such will be the result, and that many conscientious and law-abiding men will be relieved from the anxiety and the mental conflict which now oppresses their minds. Very truly, your obedient servant,

HORACE MANN.

A SILVER PLAGON TO THE HAYNAU MOR. We see it stated on good authority, that a superb silver flagon is to be presented by the mechanics and brewers of this city to the workmen of Mesers. Barelsy and Perkins' Brewery in London, in commemoration, as our authority says, for their conduct in chastising the butcher Haynau. The flagon is to be of large size, embossed with a view of the chastisement on one side, and with a suitable inscription on the other.—

Haynau was the

which any court in Massachusetts would have sustained without hesitation.

Now, how much evidence of history, of record, of parol, does the bare mention of such a case suggest? Who could have been prepared to try it in three hours; ay, as asoon as he could be seized and hurried to a lawyer's office?

Among the alleged fugitives in the 'Pearl cases,' so called, which I assisted in trying in Washington, in the years 1848 and '49, was the family of Daniel Bell, consisting of his wife and (I think) seven children. The mother and children had been freed many years before by deed of manumission, executed by their master in his last sickness, and they had been reputed free ever afterwards. Soon after the granter's death, the device was started of proving him to be of 'unsound mind,' and thus reclaiming the family to bondage. But the magistrate who prepared the deed, witnessed its execution, and took the acknowledgment, deelared that he stood ready to testify to the compelency of the grantor, and the validity of the instrument, Years passed away, and he dired. Immediately, the heirs claimed the family as formed and prevalled out of the compelency of the grantor, and the validity of the instrument, Years passed away, and he family as formed and prevalled out of the compelency of the grantor, and the validity of the instrument, Years passed away, and he care called the chase, with the Southern man-thief, are distinguished, and is for sale at the Anti-Slavery office in New York, illustrating the 'Constitutional obligation, of slave-hunting under our new law. It is a well-executed and spirited lithograph, bearing the title of 'Coxquenting the 'Coxquenting the 'Constitutional obligation, of slave-hunting under our new law. It is a well-executed and spirited lithograph, bearing the title of 'Coxquenting the Coxquent of slave-hunting under our new law. It is a well-executed and spirited lithograph, bearing the title of 'Coxquenting the Coxquent of the North and South. A slave mother with her terrified infant in her arms flyin

We have posted up our copy in our office, where riends may see it by calling.

*Speech of Mr. Webster at the Revere House Box †See Charleston Mercury and Washington Union

THE DETROIT CASE

We have given a brief account of the seizure excitement attending it. Three companies of diers were ordered out to assist the Marshal and cosse. The Buffalo Express says-

'The Detroit case and decision are as follows: bruitish ignorance, the victims do not know it; and should they come to a free State, and there be hunted, and seized, and carried before a Commissioner, negro presented an affidavit duly sworn by the formthey would be debarred from taking an oath as to facts which would farnish grounds for a continuance, so that their right to freedom might be established.

But, under such obstructions and embarrassments, liberty could not be extinguished in a sufficiently iberty could not be extinguished in a sufficiently this affidavit, the counsel for the prisoner moves that summary manner.'

According to the Constitution of the United can be procured and used as evidence. The Com-

notice, no process for obtaining witnesses, and no provision for counsel; and while the court is forbidden was on Friday night withdrawn from the jail yard, to allow delay, without good cause shown, the party whose liberty is at stake cannot make out that cause by his oath; but with the full knowledge in his own breast that he is free, he must stand dumb before the minister of the law that puts on his fetflammatory character.

a provision which is atrocious. It makes the mar-shal or his deputy liable for an escape, whether made with or without his assent,—that is, at all events. shat of his deputy hade for an escape, where hade is all events. It with or without his assent,—that is, at all events. Though the alleged fugitive should disable him, though the enemies of the country should capture him, though the act of God should strike him down, though the act of God should strike him down, though an armed mob should commit a rescue,—yet he still liable.

otherwise incontrovertible, after that tacit abandonment of which the mere lapse of time is proof. Personal rights are most generally abandoned by a six
years' neglect to enforce them. Even real estate
the Rev. Mr. Twombly, Pastor of the Hurd Street may be held, by twenty years' quiet possession, with-out other title. Crimes partake of this exemption. Afterwards, brief speeches were made With the single exception of murder, all crimes are With the single exception of murder, all crimes are barred in Massachusetts by a six years' delay to prosecute. But the Fugitive Slave Bill knows no mercy or compassion of this kind. Unrelentingly, it fasters its clutch upon all cases. While life lasts, its fangs strike into the flesh. The alleged slave may have been amongst us for fifty years, he may have earned property, be married, and surrounded by children. It is all the same. The inexorable certificate of a Commissioner remands him to bondage and despair.

The Bill not only remands him to bondage, but, where the property of the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the wise of a Commissioner remands him to bondage and despair.

The Bill not only remands him to bondage, but, where its personner to which there will be few when the the lade any report of the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children which the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children which the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children which the surrounded by children. The speakers were very carnest the surrounded by children which the sur

The Bill not only remands him to bondage, but, under circumstances to which there will be few exceptions, it orders that he be sent home at the public expense. The Constitution says, he shall be 'delivered up.' There the obligation of that instrument ceases. It is only the law that adds, and he shall be carried back. You and I, sir, must help pay the cost of sending a fellow-being into bondage: when we are under no more constitutional obligation to do so, then to pay the expenses of a slave dealer who ships his cargoes direct from Africa.

But the bill has become a law, and the practical question now is, how can the country be exculpated from the crime and the dishonor? For myself, I do not adopt the doctrine of forcible nullification. I trust I shall never join a mob to resist a law until I am ready for revolution. The only true and enduring remedy is Repeal. Those who would forcibly resist the law, lose half their motive and interest for repeal; for if we abolish it without repealing it, it will be likely to remain upon the statute-book, an eternal monument of the nation's diagrace. Let effort nature the remaining a statute-book, an eternal monument of the nation's diagrace. Let effort need to the circumstance of the mation's diagrace.

But this view of civil duty applies only to the citizen. It does not touch the fugilive. One liberty

lanies, the Fugitive Slave Bill, cannot be spr

T. W. Higginson. We rejoice that this yo eloquent and whole-souled man has been nominated for Congress. The Free Soilers of the Third District could not have selected a truer exponent of their principles, or one better able to support their measures. We hope our friends will make every effort to defeat Duncan and to elect Mr. Higginson, who is

size, empossed with a view of the chastisement on one side, and with a suitable inscription on the other.—

N. Y. Express.

Haynau was the mere tool and instrument of the despotic government of Austria. So is the N. Y. Express a base and grovelling tool of the Slave Power of this country—a power infinitely more despotic and abominable than that of Austria. We have nothing to say in favor of the 'butcher Haynau'; but if he deserved mobbing for his treatment of the friends of Hungary, what do the soulless knaves of the Express deserve, for their treatment of the friends of the slave, during the last dozen years?—Mohanek Times.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, NOV. 1, 1850.

ARRIVAL OF GEORGE THOMPSON!

In our last number, we announced the intention of this distinguished philanthropist and elequent advo-cate of reform to leave Liverpool for Boston on the 19th of October, on a short visit to his many warm friends and admirers in this country, by way of recr ation from his arduous labors on the other side of the Atlantic. We now announce, with heartfelt joy, the safe arrival of Mr. Thompson at this port, in the steamer Canada, on Tuesday night, after one of the quickest trips on record. He appears to us as young and fresh as he was sixteen years ago, and his health has already much improved by the voyage. Thousands of hearts will beat high at the news of his arrival, and great and universal will be the desire to see, hear and ful champions of human rights ever raised up in an age or country. No man cares less for geographical national distinctions than himself: he is, emphat ically, in spirit, a world-wide man, anxious only for the freedom, elevation and happiness of the whole human race.

number, what will be the course marked out, in regard to his present visit. We are sure he will need no importunities to address the friends of emancipation

act. The United States Government now threatens to punish with six months' imprisonment, the men or Hughes and Knights have since been twice arrest hunter. Let us ask of our Legislature that no State William Crafts, a penceable citizen of Massachusetts, jail shall be used for such a purpose. If the Union &c. Bail was entered by Hamilton Willis, of Willis needs jails for those who obey God, let the Union & Co., 25 State street, and Patrick Riley, U. S. Dep-

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of respectfully ask your honorable bodies to prohibit th use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the imprisonment of any one sentenced to imprisonment under the law passed at the last session of Congress for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of believing the law passed at the last session of Con gress, in relation to the surrender of fugitive slaves, to immoral, inhuman and unconstitutional, respectfully ask for its immediate repeal.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Repres

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of believing the law passed at the last session of Congress, in relation to the surrender of fugitive slaves, to be immoral, inhuman, and unconstitutional, and subversive of all the safeguards of individual liberty, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to protest against he same, in the name of the Commonwealth, and to request the Senators and instruct the Representatives of the State to make every effort for its immediate re-

Friends of civil liberty! friends of humanity circulate these petitions every where without delay, and see that every man and every woman has an opportunity to sign them.

PENNSYLVANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The last number of the Pennsylvania Freeman contains a very full report of the proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania A. S. Society, which was recently held at West Chester. A considerable portion of these proceedings we shall transfer to our columns next week-having room in this number for only the following characteristic letter from one whose every word is a deed.

Boston, October 10, 1850. J. MILLER McKIM:

DEAR FRIEND-I thank you for your kind invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

I regret my inability to be with you on that occamet the abolitionists of your Society, those noble men and women, who have banded themselves together to seek and save those which are lost. That was the mission of the great Reformer; there was none higher, or more unpopular in his day; there is none in ours.

In our day, we have holy books, houses, ceremo nies, compacts and alliances; long faces and silent pulpits we have to any extent; but long arms that will loose the chain and lift the slave-how few ! Arms there are, by thousands, that wield the slave-driver's whip-fire-arms, and blood-hounds;-Reverend clergymen and honorable statesmen, cold and cruel, who have bound themselves with an oath to surrender to slavery innocent men and women-an oath too herrible to take, and far more horrible to keep ;-Rulers we have, ordained of God, it is said, (what God?) enacting stronger chains and heavier penalties, in derision of Christianity, and in defiance of the true

The Constitution of the United States, with all its the forum. crushing weight, is upon the breast of the slave, placed there knowingly and designedly, and the religious sects and political parties are standing thereon, glorying in their platform, and boasting of their eyes of the worldly, for both, and the world has done

stolen capital in men and women, legalized and pro-seen great evils in the whole system of modern divi-tected, in the hands of thieves and adulterers, who

confront such mighty obstacles to freedom? Then are you the true representatives of the slave, whose er. But bad as are the mischiefs of dividing labor, chains must be melted down by the power of truth. I congratulate the abolitionists everywhere upon the manifest progress of the anti-slavery cause; more law, -- social constitutions and individual conscience, -especially do I congratulate those abolitionists who do not take oath to support this piratical government; those who are not voluntary partners to enactments the most detectable, to wickedness the most concentrated. It is written that the righteous shall hold nally loose upon his neck; and on the other, you reduce the terms of ambition and vernally loose upon his neck; and on the other, you reduce the terms of ambition and vernally loose upon his neck; and on the other, you reduce the terms of ambition and vernally loose upon his neck; and on the other, you

stronger and stronger.' FRANCIS JACKSON.

Norser. Our friend N. T. is cordially thanked for divide every man's mind and life into two un

BLAVE-HUNTERS IN BOSTON !! Our city, for a week past, has been thrown into

ate of intense excitement by the appearance of two rowling villains, named Hughes and Knights, from Macon, Georgia, for the purpose of seizing William and Ellen Crafts, under the infernal Fugitive Slave Bill, and carrying them back to the hell of slavery lince the days of '76, there has not been such a pop this region. The humane and patriotic contagion has infected all classes. Scarcely any other aubject has een talked about in the streets, or in the social circle. On Thursday, of last week, warrants for the arrest of William and Ellen were issued by Judge Levi Woodbury, but no officer has yet been found ready or bold enough to serve them In the mean time, the Vigi-lance Committee, appointed at the Fanouil Hall meet ing, have not been idle. Their number has been in creased to upwards of a hundred good men and true,' including some thirty or forty members of the bar; and they have been in constant session, devisin every legal method to baffle the pursuing bloodhound and relieve the city of their hateful presence. On Saturday, placards were posted up in all directions mnouncing the arrival of these slave-hunters, and describing their persons. On the same day, Hughe and Knights were arrested on the charge of slande against William Crafts. The Chronotype says-

The damages being laid at \$10,000, bail was demanded in the same sum, and was promptly furnished. By whom? is the question. An immense crowd was assembled in front of the Sheriff's office while the bail matter was being arranged. The reporters were not admitted. It was only known that Watson Freeimportunities to addreas the friends of emancipation as often and to as wide an extent as practicable, during his brief sojourn among us. A grand RECEPTION MEETING in FANEUIL HALL is contemplated, as soon after the termination of the State election as convenient—probably on the evening of the 14th or 15th instant. Due notice will be given of it hereafter. It will be an occasion of thrilling interest, and thousands of true men and women, who are interested in the various reforms of the times, will undoubtedly be there to give Mr. Thompson a most hearty welcome.

IF The colored citizens of Boston are preparing to give Mr. Thom, son an enthusiastic public welcome in the Belknap street meeting-house.

PETITIONS FOR THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

It will be remembered, that by a law passed at the time of the Latinger agitation, the Company of the latinger agitation the company of the latinger agitation the latinger agitation and the latinger agitation of the law of the latinger agitation and the latinger not say by whom. Knight being not to be found. He had slipped o time of the Latimer agitation, the Commonwealth re-fused the use of its jails for the detention of persons claimed as slaves—a most righteous and praiseworthy

romen of this Commonwealth who shall aid or com- and put under bonds of \$10,000, (making \$30,000 in all,) charged with a conspiracy to kidnap and abduct uty Marshal.

The following (says the Chronotype) is a ver batim et literatim copy of the letter sent by Knight to Crafts to entice him to the U. S. Hotel, in order to kidnap him. It shows that the schoolmaster owes Knight more 'service and labor' than it is possible for

Boston Oct 22 1850 11 oclk P. M.

Wm Craft—Sir—I have to leave so Eirley in the moring that I cold not call according to promis, so if you want me to carry a letter home with me, you must bring it to the united States Hotel to morrow and leave it in Box 44 or come your self to morro Eavening after tea and bring it. let me no if you come your self by sending a note to Box 44 U.S. Hotel so that I may no whether to wate after tea or not by the Bearer. If your wif wants to se me you cold bring her with you if you come your self

JOHN KNIGHT.

P S I shall leave for home cirley a Thursday mor

At a meeting of colored people, held in Belknar Street Church, on Friday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Resolved, 'That God willed us free: man willed

us slaves. We will as God wills: God's will be Resolved, That our oft repeated determination to

resist oppression is the same now as ever—and we pledge ourselves, at all hazards, to resist unto death my attempt upon our liberties. Resolved, That as South Carolina seizes and

risons colored seamen from the North, under the plea that it is to prevent insurrection and rebellion among her colored population, the authorities of this State, and city in particular, be requested to lay hold O, heavens! hear the reason!-because they of, and put in prison, immediately, any and all fugiupon the same ground, and for similar reasons.

Spirited addresses, of a most emphatic type, were made by Messrs, Remond of Salem, Roberts, Neil and Allen, of Boston, and Davis of Plymouth.

Individuals and highly respectable committees of gentlemen have repeatedly waited upon these Georgia miscreants, to persuade them to make a speedy departure from the city. After promising to do so, and repeatedly falsifying their word, it is said that they left on Wednesday afternoon, in the Express train for New York, and thus (says the Chronotype) they have 'gone off with their ears full of fleas to give the olemn word for the dissolution of the Union '!!

Telegraphic intelligence is received that President I regret my inability to be with you on that occa-sion. It would have given me much pleasure to have the Fugitive Slave Bill, at all hazards. Let him try! The fugitives, as well as the colored people generally, seem determined to carry out the spirit of the esolutions to their fulles; extent.

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE RILT.

A SERMON, Delivered in Milton, (Mass.) Oct. 30, 1850. BY J. P. LESLY.

Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee. Deut. 23: 15. He shall dwell with thee, wherever he shall choose: thou shalt not oppress him. 16.

Some people think that the pulpit has no busin with polities. In this, as in so many other things, people think wrong. As long as politics are partly of a ocial and partly of a religious nature, -as long as they combine commercial elements with morality, -so long must they be discussed both in the pulpit and in

It will never do to make polities a trade for or class of society, and religion a trade for another. It would be a very convenient division of labor, in the fidelity to its wicked compromises.

its best to bring it about; but Christianity and the We have twelve or fifteen hundred millions of Divine Providence happily forbid it. Good men have confined to making one part of one article of use in Abolitionists ! can you stand erect, and fearlessly one trade, for the sake of speed and cheapness, has they are not to be compared with the mischievo

on his way, and he that hath clean hands shall be reduce the preacher and teacher to the easy oracle of unnecessary and disregarded truths; --fine things, in-deed, to listen to, but not to force upon the Senate or or in the Justice Court. And then next, you his friendly and timely remittance. Unsolicited aid, parts, and teach him to feel one way when he sits in at this juncture, is doubly valuable. It shall be appropriated in accordance with his wish.—2. or his shop.

No, God forbid that the time should eve this land—and may He speedily bring it to a other lands when the pulpit has no voi and accepts no texts from the telegraph. so-called power, wenk and wicked in they to feel that they are servants to the consci be not to the common sense of the better be not to the common we shall speedily be no from the disgrace and sorrow of such Congre last. They will no more dare to outrage the a when I stand in this pulpit by the will of R

and of this people, to declare what reason and a and of this people, to occur won remoning true for evermore, and men who profess to an delegated authority and according to your vis that for you which may indeed be politic, but is neither good nor true, and that you in sins against your fellow-creatures God, for which hot retribution certainly a either in this world or in the next-la the power that shall stop my mouth, to before God and this assembly such men their acts? Not the sneer of the merel me God! Not the threat of the efficewitness Earth! Not the falsehood that has its place, and the pulpit is no place for pain —for where else, when the trembling slave is has through the land and dragged back to the books. a malicious revenge,—where else than at the of the altar shall be lay hold,—where she fin he Moses' seat shall issue the Mosaic thunder, test thou deliver unto his master the servant vio be a caped from his master's hand unto thee '! When's in Christian pulpits shall the law of Christ, 'Do a others as ye would that they should do to you' re-affirmed, when Congress-men and Judge of the States annul it by their laws? Let all who have rest assured that while I continue to be a mine the Gospel, I shall preach the politics of the king of heaven, in the face of the politics of this or a other republic; and would to Ged that a were here to do it better! What is the use of pulpit, if it be not 'to cry aloud and spare not'th men of high degree are false ' to their honor and duties-when 'justice is fallen in the street, and just ment is turned backward, and equity can obtain entrance '-when the miserable 'ery unto the la because of their oppressors,' and there is not vitte pity enough yet awakened to deliver? Lost ben all salvation would that race be, whose prophets dumb at such a time-and ten times lost, a per who make their daily boast of equal rights and line in whose charter stands, as the first sentrace in words, 'All men are born equal,' and whose aries environ all the shores of the sea. It walls a day of no small wrath indeed, on which the nor orators of this land were forbidden to repeat the m. tence in the pulpit-lie as it was and known to he when it was written and sworn to at the beginn and sworn to every year by office-holders in quarter of the land. Here only,-here only,-in he pulpit, and in your hearts, my friends, is it was truth, -I shame to say it. And because it is in truth, would men in Washington and Charleste, at in Boston, also, forbid my utterance of it to-day.

This is not the first time, my friends, that I be been called to speak my admiration and my shin-rence of the Constitution of this Union. But new did I feel abhorrence for it so profound a me More admirable than any ever penned, with that setence of universal freedom like a disden of lin around its brow, it stands nevertheless before all pol beings, and before the God who permitted in east ence, speechless and confounded, like a lost mel is tected in his first sin ;-as if a cloud had rolled reve and beheld him playing lackey to a host of murion and thieves. Under the guardianship of thrish rable and despicable Constitution, as under the last ership of that grand and worthless statement New England, who is its present best expounder, petty tyrants of the South have sent a legion of this evil spirits northward, to roam about among utile lions seeking whom they may devour, -and by the Constitution, our hands are tied and our conscised commanded to be dumb, while from before our less husbands living in peace and virtuous industry torn by these demons from their wives, wires ha their husbands, mothers from the babes that such a their breasts, and carried back into a captivity we to them who have once tasted liberty than a the sand deaths. Taken back from liberty to simm think of that, if we are freemen, as we boat to be back from liberty into slavery, -and why? Beam born slaves. Because they had already given clothe the idle men and women who call themelve their owners; their owners-yes, they have already served them soul and body these twenty, thirty, for years, and therefore it is but right that they simil serve them the rest of their natural lives, under the beautiful stars. But God says- Hear, my people Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the who is escaped from his master unto thes. Talk the evidences of inspiration! Who here who loss not know that voice to be the voice of God! Le come through Moses, or through any other so man. When God speaks, let the little Websters and McLeans go hide themselves in the mountain where their politics belong. Let the king of its earth keep silence, and earth tremble for the offibution of its iniquities. This voice of the Levi shire where it strikes the slender lightning role of hause constitutions, set up to save the nation's consists The nation's conscience, do I say? Then is not To save the conscierces of those who proft in ally by the Constitution too largely to have it what it ought to be, and therefore assert its passmout to

It is almost incredible that any but an atheir coli use the language lately heard from one of the julgs of this country-a man in whom the spirit of the up and of his profession must have effect ed and east out the Spirit of God and of Josu Call I refer to Judge McLean.

'Society,' said he, 'has a claim upon all incites General rules have been adopted, in the form of last for the protection of the rights of persons and than [Not for the protection of the equal rights and arm persons of all, you see, but only of the majority strongest.] These laws lie at the foundation of the social compact, and their observance is essential to the maintenance of civilization. In these matters, law and not the conscience constitutes the rule of anim

Who told Judge McLean that? Who transfers my responsibility from the law written on my heat and in this book, to the hard-fought, ill-compared money-purchased, fear-compelled, interest-see resolutions of a majority of my fellow-sines a Washington, in Milton, or any where else? find that out unmistakably, I shall consider this last McLean to be a national deceiver, a false propin against our God, and a mischief-maker in the suit But hear him further. He addresses you as you

moral instructor, you observe:You become unfaithful to the solemn injunction you have taken upon yourselves, when you raid to an influence which you call conscience, that plant

you above the law. Does not this man, my friends, deserve a pla among those 'pharises and lawyers who rejected he council of God against themselves,' and to what Christ said, 'We unto you, lawyers, for ye late se with grievous burdens, and will not touch them you selves with one of your fingers;—we unto you the hist

dom of heaven'?

When you yield to an influence which you call conscience, that places you above the law and the fitting. Listen to the blasphemer. He calls the legal custos ground of co Christians re ed by law-n crete and p mise their c otic venerat tive? O, it canting fals papers which to the law ! practice diss heaven. A to heaven, t already pr many of th God to the and that, e it to eternit ent to obey It may a South, to American

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ion. First, then, a civilization which endures such a principle is worth less than barbarism. But where is true foundation of civilization, if not among the laws of God revealed to man among the Jews and Christians? How, then, did the Jews and Christians with When the mutable laws of the land opposed the immutable laws of God, whether under Antiochus Epiphanes, or under Domitian Cæsar, or under Charles the First of England, they disobeyed them; erer owned allegiance to any human law, for a moneal, that obliged them to violate a divine. Who ever heard of compromises and constitutions in the times when men walked between soldiers to the cross, or tood like blasing torches along the streets of Rome? And thus did Christianity, by ignoring the constitutions of empires and kingdoms, and republics, too, and denying the authority of laws passed for wicked purposes by wicked men to be binding on its own ience to make it to sin,-thus did Christianity hold fast through the ages the clue to that future civlization which such depraved intellects as speak such neech among us show that they have not yet begun imagine, -a civilization towards which time runs. In all lawful things, the Christian made no opposition his fellow-men, but lived peacefully and submissively among them; ever ready to yield up his personal civil rights to the wrongs which raged around him :-but when it came to bidding him do wrong, the eloquence of heathen lawyers quailed before the flashing of his indignant eyes, as he repudiated allegiance to the powers that were, whatever they were, and became at once a citizen and subject of the heavens alone.

We have not done yet with the example of the Christian. It was not merely passive and non-resistant. Judge McLean goes on to say, that this law lays no hardship upon any man; only requires him to stand aside and permit others to do the wickedness. 'Our citizens generally,' he says, ' are not prohibited from exercising the ordinary charities of life toward the fugitive. To secrete him, or to convey him from the reach of his master, or to rescue him when in legal custody, is forbidden.' 'This gives no just ground of complaint.' Does it not? Did the early hristians regard fine, imprisonment, death, threatened by law-makers in their day, when they could secrete and protect a wretched brother against whom the officers of justice were out? Did they compromise their obedience of Divine Law with their patriotic veneration for human laws, by restricting their action to the ordinary charities of life towards the fugitire? O, it is hard to speak with moderation of the canting falsehoods of this so-called Christian man of justice, because they are quoted with respect by newsspers which enlist in the interest of the same anti-Christian doctrines the multitudes of the unthinking and unprincipled.

It is true that no Christian will speak of resistar the murderers and thieves of slavery understand that ence is their law, and not the Constitution, that God to them is somewhat higher authority than man, and that, cost what it may to disobey, they will leave it to eternity to decide whether it be not more expedient to obey God rather than man.

It may safely be left to slave-owners and merchants grown wealthy in the slave-grown products of the South, to moot the question whether slavery, in the American sense of the term, was an element in the Hebrew polity. And it may also safely be left to rities to settle the question whether Moses wrote the Pentateuch, or whether it was compiled in the days of David, or whether it appeared in its present complete form, as the Mosnic theocratic constitution, not intil king Josiah's days. For whether the Jewish people, in their barbarism or in their civilization, could receive the true ideas and realize the heavenly bles sings of Liberty or not, there sounded through the ages then, as now, the Voice of God to all men, Thou shalt not deliver up the escaped slave to his master! Whether the open annunciation of this law universal liberty was made to Syrians alone, or to the Shemitic race alone, or to the mingled races around the Mediterranean sea, -whether in the age of the Exodus, or a thousand years later, it was a nore echo against one national wall of the voice of love and mercy, that seeks and finds the same echo throughout the universe. We leave to future scientife discoveries to settle the vexed questions of comparative ethnology, and come to fixed conclusions, i each be possible, about the historic origin and stirpal distinctions of mankind; for it matters not at all whether the negro is of a distinct creation from the white, or whether the same ancestral blood courses through his veins and ours ;—he is a man ;—and the is but one God , - and Moses was his prophet. And no a heart beats, undepraved by the ownership of flesh and blood, that does not confess the most absolute aniversality to the principle of human right embodied in that command- Thou shalt not deliver unto himaster the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee."

When the revelation which God decreed for man kind, through Jesus Christ his Son, announced that all men should love all men as themselves, it gathered al former and fragmentary revelations into one, and set seide, or caused to be forgotten, many an imperfect law which only half fulfilled its purpose. The piety of offerings thus became obsolete, and the legal eye for eye and too;h for tooth dared not be mentioned by those who entered the kingdom of heaven. The Law of Love became a touchstone to try all consciences, all maxim and all arts. Whatever was of absolute and univer sal goodness in the old, it embodied and made vital in the new. Stronger than was the ancient Letterwas the holy Spirit. - Why, then, did Paul send back Onesi-

The question has been often saked, and perhaps cannot be answered. This much it, however, certains of the North and the alave-incend the scarch be dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he has been often saked, and perhaps cannot be answered. This much it, however, certain the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call that human and its of the South—he dares to call the dares to call the call that he call the dare of the beats upon the distinct of the call that have nothing to do charter specifies of the seven to call the call that have nothing to do charter specifies of the seven to him before his flight, or what he was to him after his return. The whole story is obscure. This indicates the head of the seven has been often saked, and perhaps cannot be answered. This much it, however, certain him the consistence of the Dark that have not consistence of every man under the consistence of the Constitution of the consistence of the Apost the Apost the consistence of the Proposed of the consistence of the Apost the Ap The question has been often asked, and perhaps

you; it is against the law. Daniel Webster has said that

hearted slave. The hunter is at my heels—there is no judge to appeal to, no jury to listen to my case, no habeas corpus act for my friends to use to save me! I can prove that I was born a freeman; I can prove that my mother was a free woman, and my father a free man, but they will give me no time. The law says that the process must be 'summary' to answer its intended ends, and the Commissioner will receive twice as large a fee if he commits me, as he will if he lets me go. I have no hope but in your goodness; conceal me. Lord, protect me, Lord, or my wife will be

tempted to speak these very words for him. Beware Excellent-The Fugitive Slave Bill. Dr. Wil-

to the law by violence. But every true Christian will we cannot even save them from being re-plunged into round. practice disabedience to this law, and put his trust in the abyss of the infamous South. We have consentthe abyss of the infamous South. We have consent-bearen. And we are bound to give thanks this day to heaven, that so many of the ministers of Christ have est of Northern commerce with the South, who deheaven. And we are bound to give thanks this day ed to send men to Washington who were in the interalready proclaimed this present duty, and that so bated on Southern soil, surrounded by a Southern many of the Christian people of the North have let populace, within hearing of a slave-auction mart, bullied and bribed alternately by Southern tyrants; and these men, after always yielding up the liberty of the oppressed among us, have finished at length by consigning us to the just infamy of an obedience to the worst of tyrannical statutes. I say that it is a just punishment upon you, Whigs and Democrats, Christians and Americans at once, for having so long upheld a government which has stood dishonored and abhorred by Christendom from its beginning, for this very reason,—that prating of liberty, it has re-this very reason,—that prating of liberty, it has re-this very reason,—that prating of liberty, it has re-this very reason.—The very reason,—that prating of liberty, it has re-this very reason,—that prating of liberty is not recommendated by the liberty of the liberty is not recommendated by the liberty is not recommendated b punishment upon you, Whigs and Democrats, Christhis very reason,-that prating of liberty, it has re-

fused to let the slava go free.

Now, all our hope lies here: That the discussion of this law throughout the land, this fall, will so accustom all men to the use of terms which imply tha black men are men and citizens like white men, that the moral sense of these Northern States will be rectified and confirmed,-or, better yet, that they shall so assert their strength in Congress as forever to annihilate the despotic energy for evil which animates the South. Were we less strong, our sin would be less; but having all power in our hands, as we have long had, we must stand without excuse and speechless for its misuse these many years.

What remains for you, my friends, to do, is this to obey the laws of Moses and of Christ, and to give this law of Congress to the winds. It cannot bind you, for it runs counter to the skies. Then next, aid harbor and protect the oppressed wherever you behold him. And finally, vote for no man, or any party is polities, who will not pledge himself to have that law repealed, and the whole Constitution so amended that there shall not live a slave on American ground Think of no other point; let party principles and year's imprisonment.

Connection. In last Liberator—in article, 'The Fancuil Hall meeting,' &c.—4th paragraph, 3d line—for 'I know that it seems,' read 'I know that it secures.'

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 24.—The people of this State are loud in expressions of determination to resist unto death the encroachments of the North.

The State election in Massachusetts takes place 'a Monday, Nov. 11.

you; it is against the law. Daniel Webster has said that all good men obey the laws, and that it requires principle to do so in unpleasant cases; and Judge Mc-Lean has told us that all we can show you is the 'ordinary charities' of life.

Ah! what is the law to me, Lord? would the suppliant reply. Am I to perish in the rice swamps of Alabama, far from my wife and children and happy home, because bad men have made a law for you to obey, Lord?

Imagine the Savior saying, in reply—I cannot help you, frisnd; it is a hard case; I pity you from my heart; but I dars not conceal you, or help you to conceal yourself, for I shall be fined thousands of dollars, and probably be put in jail, if I do. We can only wait and try to repeal the law next winter.

Next winter! Lord! Next winter I shall be past all hope. With hundreds more, I shall be a brokenhearted slave. The hunter is at my heels—there is no judge to appeal to, no jury to listen to my case, no A Slave-Hunter Foiled .- About two years since,

me go. I have no hope but in your goodness; conceal me, Lord, protect me, Lord, or my wife will be a widow and my children orphans, and I the most wretched of mankind!

Imagine the Savior still replying—I cannot, friend! it is against the law! Think of what the Secretary of State and the Attorney General have said; think of the risk I would run; remember I am an American citizen; I voted for Daniel Webster to go to Congress; I have sworn to uphold the Constitution and to obey the laws. Be considerate, now, and bear your fate like a man!

Oh! how dare I put such words into such lips? Men and women, ye bear the name of Christians, and stand in the place of Christ; beware lest ye be tempted to speak these very words for him. Beware

EXCELLENT—THE FUORITYE SLAVE BILL. Dr. Wil-

lest by doing nothing, ye 'deliver the slave that has escaped unto his master again.' Do you wonder that the poor blacks whom you have not succored hither to, despairing of your protection in this worse than all past storms, fly to the pistol and the sword for safety, and call your Christ, as it deserves to be called, a sham and mockery of Him who came 'to set the prisoner free?'

Yes, in the shame and sorrow and indignant importence which we all now feel, there is a just punishment for our past cruelty and injustice to the African race in our midst. We have never treated them as wretches. We have robbed them of their social standing, individual worth and civil rights, and now we cannot even save them from being re-plunged into

week, and while the constants were conveying him to jail, passing near a church where a colored congre-gation was assembled, he raised the cry of 'Kidnap-pera!' when the vehicle on which he rode was sur-rounded by a mob of men and women, armed with whatever missiles they could put their hands on: the harness was cut to pieces, and the man was set at lib-erty. The riot continued; the mayor and sheriff were upon the ground, and several of the ring-leaders were captured, but the chief escaped.

and two against it.

Northern Coasters.—We have given our unqualified approbation to the determination of the planters in various parishes to employ no more Northern coasters, and we deem it a fortunate thing that the first instance in which this resolve has been carried out should have been of such a character as to leave no doubt of the act being solely dictated by the avowed principle. Capt. Conklin, who arrived here recently in command of the schooner Ann E. Conklin, and who has been employed for the last fifteen years in bringing rice from Santee to this city, was yesterday informed by his old employers that they would give him no more patronage—and this from no dissatisfaction with him, but for the sake of a principle which they approved, and felt bound to carry it out. Few masters of Northern coasters had as strong claims as Capt. Conklin to be made an exception to the rule, on account of his long employment in the trade, and the uniform satisfaction he had given. But the feeling was that there should be no exceptions; that the rule should be inflexible, and the exclusion universal. We learn that Capt. Conklin has sailed for Savannah in quest of business.—Charleston Mercury. quest of business .- Charleston Mercury.

Southern Law. Greenburg, N. C., Oct. 25.—A man named McBridge, convicted of circulating [anti-slavery] documents, has been sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, receive twenty lashes, and one

measures lie for a time; this is the duty of the day.
And may the God of nations speedily redress the wrongs of that down-trodden race! Amen.

The Prisoners in Washington.—Two years and six months since, Captain William Draper and Captain Edward Sears were imprisoned in the City Prison of Washington, for aiding in the escape of seventy slaves from the District of Columbia. We are informed, by a gentleman who has visited them every week since their confinement, that they are now in deep poverty, and have suffered and will suffer for want of clothing and other comforts common to all in our country, unleast the present crisis, and should be circulated in every corner of our country, light or dark, and sown broad-cast over the entire face of the free States. It may be had at \$2 per hundred. For sale at 21 Cornhill.

WOONSOCKET, R. I. The Convention expected to be held at this place on Saturday and Sunday next, (though not advertised,) is necessarily deferred.

Judge Sharkey of Mississippi, the President of the Nashville Convention, has made a public address in favor of the Union, and of acquiescing in the action of Congress on the slavery questions. He said, substantially, that he was satisfied with it.—Springfield Rep.

Jenny Lind's Charity Concert at Boston.—The follow-ing are the charities to which the proceeds of this

concert have been allotted:—
Boston Port Society,
Association for Aged and Indigent Females,
Musical Fund Society,
Boston Children's Friend Society,
Farm School for Indigent Boys,
Charitable Orthopedic Association,
Boston Female Asylum,
Howard Benevolent Society,
Young Men's Lenevolent Society,
Society for the Prevention of Pauperism,
Parent Washington Total-Abstinence Society,
Miscellaneous Objects of Charity,

The New Census—Population of Baltimore.—From the returns already made by the census takers in this city, it is pretty well ascertained that the population of Baltimore will be found to be not less than one hundred and eighty thousand, and there is a reasonable probability that it may reach even one hundred and eighty-fice thousand.

The New Census—Population of Baltimore.—From the returns already made by, those who mess to be the doers of the word, as well as hearers and speakers of it, will organise Communities on the principles of justice and equality, in harmony with the law of celestial love. Let us hope on and eighty-fice thousand.

Osscego Times Office, Oct. 24 .- The Rielly Telegraph (Bain's patent) sent its first flash to this place to-day. We can now communicate directly with the East and the West, over a first-rate line, at reasonable rates.

The Mystery Explained.—The cause of the many sudden deaths at Kalamazoo, a week or two ago, which was imputed to the choicra, is thus explained by the Chicago Journal: 'A bottle of corrosive sublimate was mistaken for vinegar, and mixed with the mustard. The number of deaths was thirteen, eight at Kalamazoo, two at Marshall, two at Grand River, and one at Mottville.

Massachusetts.-The valuation of Massachusetts will exceed \$500,000,000. The valuation of Boston for 1849 was as follows: Real estate, \$102,827,500; valuation of personal estate, 71,352,700 dollars. Total,

An editor being challenged, replied—One fool can send a challenge, but it takes two to fight a duel. The duel did not come off.

COLLECTIONS

FOR THE CHAPLIN FUND, BY J. C. HATHAWAY.

Exeter, N. H.	E. D. Cheney	0 5
Miss A. E. Chad-	Gilbert Walker	1 0
wick \$1 00	Collection	52 2
Salem.	Thos. Brown	1 0
Miss Ann Chase 5 00	Geo. W. Bliss	1 00
CATEGORISM AND SERVICE STATE OF	Mrs. R. L. Bliss	0 2
A friend, by S. E.	J. L. Estey	1 0
A friend, by S. E. Sewall, 10 00	Willard Brown	1 0
Dr. Amos Farns-	Joseph Pratt	5 0
worth, by F. Jack-	A. Hutchinson	1 0
son, 25 00	Dr. Van Alstin	2 0
Providence.	Albert Gould	0 5
Thos. Davis 10 00	V. R. Bullard	0 5
Anne Mott 2 00	David W. Bray	0 13
Silas Cornell 2 00	Silas Bigelow	0 5
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Orson Bliss	0 2
Fairhaven.	C. B. Greene	0 5
Warren Delano 6 00	H. C. Woodman	0 50
New Bedford.	J. Gifford	0.2
Horace Skinner 1 00	H. M. Barbour	1 00
Samuel Grover 0 50	Jona. Rice	0 50
Cash 5 25	H. H. Chamberlin	5 00
Dr. Jennings 5 00	Mr. Tucker	1 0
George Coleman 1 00	D. H. Bassett	1 0
R. Cunningham 1 00	E. L. Capron	1 0
Moses G. Thomas 1 00	Leominster.	
W. P. G. Cadwell 2 00	Joel Smith	1 0
W. H. Woods 1 00	Henry Polley	
K. Tripp 3 00	Wm. S. Joslyn	1 0
Henry Crantam 1 00	W. D. Thompson	. 1 0
Wm. Blain 1 00	Henry Harris	1 00
Collection 12 00	B. Williams	1 00
Nantucket.	Robert Muzzey	1 0
Nathaniel Barney 50 00	A. M. Polley	1 0
John H. Shaw 5 00	Mr. Harvey	1 0
Mary E. Grantam 1 50	Jesse Spalding	1 0
E. W. Gardner 2 28	Geo. H. Locks	1.0
Henry Coffin 5 00	James Cuyler	0 2
Collection 12 00	Cash	0 5
Rochester, N. Y.	Mrs. Chaffie	2 0
Fredrick Douglass 5 00	Collection	5 0
Worcester.	Chas. B. Hale	1 0
Dr. Harris 1 00	Lawrence.	minist.
Dea. Peckham 1 00	B. A. Stevens,	1 0
Benj. Goddard 2 00	Mr. Woodman	1 0
Elijah Davis 1 00	A. Parker	1 0
Thos Drew 2 00	A. Ordway	10
J. B. Fuller 2 00	J. N. Gage	10
E. L. Stebbins 1 00	C. T. Hanson	1 0
An an incoming 1 00	25 27	1 0

1 00 Mr. Bugyr 2 00 T. J. Crummett 1 00 J. Morrill Jno. Perrick,
Dea. Miles
S. D. Tourtellot
Mr Collier 1 00 | Collections By Loring Moody, from September 30 Salem.

J. Upham \$1 00 Asa S. Phinney. Sand
O. B. Frothingham 3 01 wich, Ira B. Brewster 0 50 Wm. Buffum 1 00 Elizabeth R. Nichols 2 00 Eliphalet Bailey Alvira S. Daniels Collection Streeter & Porter 1 00 W. Chase 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 2 00 Chas. Hall T. S. Bullard C. T. Ruggles 2 00 J. H. Lesure 5 00 Wm. Legg 1 00 Collection J. W. Pepper Collection Noah Kimball 1 00 Noah Kimball
0 50 Sam'l Hail
2 00 W. A. Morse
1 00 K. C. Flagg
1 . W. Dodge
H. Greenwood
1 00 R. L. Witherby
1 00 Cash 25 Cash 25
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0 Millbury. James Kimball C. W. Upham N. H. Brooks Boston R. H. Ober J. C. Lindsie, J. G. Haley O. Brooks Gilbert Smith
Job Kelly
Samuel Smith 0 50 0 25 Geo. H. Rice Samuel Smith Doane Kelly Dwight Waters Charles Hall Collection Bixby Stone, Bridge ton, Me. Tyler Waters Cyrus Faulkner Thos. H. Wetherber 1 00 Eli Burnham Abijah Allen Enoch Page F. P. Appleton Southboro'. Sylvester C. Fay, Henry S. Wheeler Northboro'. Hiram Bearse Sarah Goodspeed

David Hinkley Thacher Hinkley J. C. HATHAWAY. Boston, 10th mo. 26th, 1850

Crosby & Nichols have just published a pam phlet, entitled 'The Function and Place of Conscience, in Relation to the Laws of Men; a Sermon for the Times; preached at the Melodeon, on Su day, Sept. 22, 1850. By Theodore Parker. Publish- appeal is made to you. Cannot you find, or procure ed by request.' This is an earnest and faithful effort one or more places where the hunted slave may abide of a gifted and fearless mind, which is making its securely, and work through the winter? We want mark upon the age. We hope it will be extensively you to attend to this AT ONCE. read and circulated at the present time. Extract

The Sermon we have given in the preceding col-umns, by the Rev. J. P. Lesly of Milton, is as sea-sonable as it is cogent and emphatic. We thank the author of it for the privilege of laying it before our

Bill, shall be given next week.

This Convention was held in Worcester on the 23d and 24th inst., and we regret to say that we have barely time and room, this week, hastily to say, that in point of numbers, spirit and ability, it far exceeded our most sanguine hope and expectations, and was really the noblest series of meetings that we ever at-tended. Days and evenings, Brinley Hall was crowd-500 ed with as intelligent, orderly, and interested a class of people as we ever saw assembled ; and the speaking was uniformly the best we ever heard from such a large number of speakers. Lucretia Mott, Paulina Davis, Mrs. Tyndale, Wm. H. Channing, Wendell Total,

Total, realization of what they long for ! By and by, those

> We copy the foregoing notice of the Worces ter Convention from the Practical Christian, as an exact transcript of our own feelings and sentiments in regard to the proceedings of that highly intellectual and moral assembly. Our readers shall hereafter be furnished with the letters, addresses and speeche read or made on the occasion, as far as practicable.

of God draweth near !- P.

BROOKLYN, CT.

A well-attended meeting of the citizens of this town was held at their Town Hall on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the recent Fugitive Slave Law, and their duty under the circumstan ces. D. P. TYLER, Esq. was chosen to preside, and E. Scarborough appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed with much earnestness, and in a very united spirit of abhorrence and condemnation of the law, by G. G. Channing, C. C. Burleigh of Plainfield, D. P. Tyler, J. Welch. Samuel May, Jr., and others. A resolution, offered by Dr. J. B. Whitcomb, strong ly condemning the Fugitive Law as unconstitutional, unchristian and tyrannical, and declaring the purpose of the meeting utterly to disregard it, was

Circumstances have been such, for several days past, as to prevent us from attending to our editorial duties. We have a large number of communications together with many interesting articles, waiting for publication; but it is impossible to compress the Atlantic ocean into a quart measure. A daily paper cannot keep pace with the stirring movements of the times, even on the one subject of slavery. The whole

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR

The Weymouth and Braintree Anti-Slavery Society will hold their ANNUAL FAIR during the last week The collection of beautiful and useful articles wil

be larger than of any previous occasion, and it is

hoped that many friends from neighboring towns will find it convenient to attend. Any donations of money or articles will be thankfully received. HANNAH PIERCE, President.

MARY WESTON, Secretary.

R. I. ANTI-BLAVERY SOCIETY-ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Providence, in Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 13th and 14th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Distinguished advocates of emancipation from other States have been invited to be with us, and it is expected their presence on this occasion will add to the interest of the meetings.

What now we ask is an earnest and faithful respon from the people of our own State, who profess abhorrence of the constantly increasing evils of America slavery-evils that are every day developing themselves in some new phase in the moral, social and political communities in which they move, and fo whose existence no man or woman in our State may deny their proper share of responsibility. It is not a time when we may properly shrink from the duty our reason points to, and which our long cherished faith makes binding upon us. The hounds of the slave-gang are upon the track of the fugitive, armed with the weapons of the law, and eager for their triumphs, which only fiends can shout over-the tri-1 00 umphs of Slavery and its curses and its chains, over 00 the Liberty which makes life a boon worthy of thanks 50 giving, and which some few of the dark sons of Afri-0 50 ca have been so fortunate as to purchase for them-3 14 selves and their wives and children. If we have hearts and remember the professions we have made, we shall not fail to come together on this occasion and utter, in noble and carnest language, our detesta tion of an unrighteous law, and our determination to 25 remember, in his hour of trial, the hunted fugitive 50 from the South's dark prison-house, as well as those who still clank the heavy and galling chains of American servitude.

0 50 In behalf of the Rhode Island A. S. Society, JOHN BROWN, President AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary.

Providence, Oct. 8th, 1650.

TO THE PRIENDS OF THE PUGITIVE.

Alarmed at the operation of the new Fugitive Slave Law, the Fugitives from slavery are pressing Northward. Many have been obliged to flee precipi tately, leaving behind them all the little they have acquired since they escaped from slavery. They are coming to us in increasing numbers, and they look to 0 25 us for aid. Oppressed by the tyranny of a heartless and God-defying government, who will help them Their first and most earnest desire is for emp 6 40 That is the greatest charity which finds it for them Help us, then, all you who are friends of the fugitive to extend to them this charity, this simple justice Let all, who know, or can learn of places which ma be filled by these men, women and youths, give in formation by letter or otherwise, to ROBERT F. WALL-CUT, or SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Friend, whoever you are that reads these lines, the

N. B. Many of the fugitives come very poorly pro vided with clothing; and those who have garm

Norice. A colored man wishes to obtain a situa The poetical lines, 'In View of the Fugitive Slave tion as coachman or ostler, having been long accustomed to that work. Apply at 21 Cornhill.

Read the following paragraph from the de eratic (!!!) Boston Post :-

17 Mr. John H. Pearson has published a letter addressed to Mesars. Edwund Quincy and J. R. Lowell, which is equally severe, sarcastic and just. Mr. Pearson is an honorable man. a good citizen, and a kind and faithful friend. We considered the vile abuse heaped upon him in Fancuil Hall, for returning the runaway slave, by the white kid philanthropists, as a gross outrage upon a private gentleman, and we are glad to see he is resolved not to submit to further insult without resistance. to further insult without resistance.

FIRST I. B. FEMALE SOCIETY.

The ladies of the First Independent Baptist Female Society will celebrate their twelfth anniversary on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5th, at 7, P. M., in the brick Meeting-House in Smith's Court, Belknap street. An address will be delivered by Prof. Wm. G. Allen, and a selection of appropriate music will be performed by the choir. The friends and a generous public are invited to attend. A collection will be taken, to aid their Sewing Circle.

are invited and their Sewing Circle.

LF After the exercises in the Church, an entertainment will be given, in the Infant School Room.

Tickets, 25 cents. To be obtained of the Committee and at the door.

E. R. DAVIS, President.

MASSACHUSETTS CHAPLIN COMMITTEE LORING MOODY, having been duly appointed a Agent of the 'Chaplin Fund Committee,' will spea on the subject of his imprisonment, and the means his deliverance, in

Greenfield, Sunday, Monday, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Andover, Haverhill, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Portland, 20.

The friends of freedom and humanity at the above-named places will please to make the necessary ar-rangements for the meetings.

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention,

Will continue with meetings at the following named places :-

BRADFORD, N. H. Saturday Evening and Sunday, Nov. 2 and 3.

To be attended by STEPHEN S. and ABBY K.

FOSTER. SIXTH COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LEC-TURES.

The sixth course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered on successive SUNDAY evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:—

Edmund Quincy, of Dedham. Charles L. Remond, of Salem. O. B. Frothingham, of Salem. Wm. L. Garrison, Nov. 3.

Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts. Single Les-E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

ABINGTON NOTICE.

Adin Ballou will preach in the Town Hall on Sunday, Nov. 10, at the usual hours, on the subject of Peace, and at 6 o'clock in the Universalist Church, upon Slavery and the Constitution.

PSYCHOLOGY.

To W. M. Fernald is giving a course of Lectures, Sanday afternoons, at Washingtonian Hall, 21 Bromfield street, on the subject of Psychology—embracing the phonomena of dreaming, somnambulism, trance, presentiments, premonitions, warnings, impressions, magnetism, clairvoyance, (natural and artificial,) spiritual communication and vision. Illustrated by many historical and psychological facts. Seats free.

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Consumption! Consumption! DR. PIELD,

(Member of the Mass. Medical Society.) DELIEVING in the curability of Consumption, will continue to devote himself to the examination and treatment of diseases of the Throat, Hear and Lunes;—also to Dyspersia and Liven Comptaint, as being often connected with consumption, and frequently the cause of it.

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The fifth term will commence November 6th, 1850, and continue three months. Those who desire can attend exclusively to Midwifery, with its collateral branches. Tuition, \$25. Board in the city to be had at \$2 a week. SAMUEL GREGORY, Sec'y, 17 Cornhill.

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From the Boston Republican. NEW ENGLAND'S SLAVE HUNT. BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

The hunt is up ! now, sportsmen, rouse, And swell the echoing shout ! From Marshfield and from Andover, Bring the flerce bloodhounds out! Up, statesmen! up, now, priestly horde! Such sport hath never been, The Pilgrim land your hunting ground Your game, immortal men.

Come from the forest depths of Maine. From the Bay State's rocky shore. From where across the dark blue lake Niagara's thunders roar; From Pennsylvania's waters, From Iowa's distant plains, To meet the 'Southern Chivalry' From out the land of chains.

Sportsmen, attend! you'll rendezvous Until your leaders call, Beneath the shaft at Bunker Hill. And shade of Fancuil Hall; Stretch the line of your encampment, And bivouse between The battle-ground at Bennington And Concord's well known green.

Listen! each hunter bold must keep The rules which guide the course; Each statesman his debauch shall leave, When sounds the cry, 'to horse !' Let each slave-hunting editor Be kept within the bounds; Presuming not with men to ride, But run among the hounds. And every hunting priestishall wear

Dirk and nistols by his side, And with his well-worn! Bible book Beneath his arm shall ride; With words of freedom on your lips, And breathing in her air, Ye shall listen scripture readings, And twice a day hear prayer!

Let a strict watch be on the hills, Keep ambush in the vale; Let every one that passeth, Answer the watchman's hail! And, armed, quickly gather, When ye hear, at early morn, Our Southern master's whip crack, And negro driver's horn!

The first gleams of the dawning Are on the Pilgrim's bay, Lighting up, as in the days of old. The solemn rocks of gray; Along the beach the ocean's foam Lays like thick wreaths of snow, Its deep heart beating-beating As a thousand years ago.

The hoar-frost glistens on the hedge, And the morning mists are chill: Who are they, so anxious hastening Acress the distant hill? Now they look in fear behind them. And scarcely seem to breathe, Moving stealthily and silently In pine trees' shade beneath !

They have passed the battle column, Where freemen bled of yore: Worn and weary, now they stop to rest, Beneath the Church's door. Slaves, they! fresh from the shackles! How the blood-drops tell the story ! As, trickling down the mangled back, They make God's threshold gory !

But, see ! the watchers on the hills The meltives have spied! And, hurrying through the valleys, How fast the videttes ride! They are rousing! they are coming! They snuff blood upon the gale! Hark! how the deep-mouthed van-dog Bays on the wretches' trail !

Ho! ride not there! say, see ye not You spectre forms that stalk ! Who would have thought, to mar our sp The Patriot dead would walk! But they have left their battle-graves, On plain and green hill side; That o'er their blood-bought resting place Men-hunters shall not ride!

See! o'er the landscape seem to creep The shadows of the night ! And the beacon crags of olden time Blaze with unearthly light; How the village grave-yard down the vale Glares in the lurid red! And thronging up in thousands, The white and ghastly dead!

Lo! where you crumbling battlement Looks down upon the main, The shadowy spectre sentinels Have mounted guard again! See how, along the dark wood's side, They pace their rounds, and, threatening, Seem to challenge those who ride!

By the memory of our Fathers, Whose spirits, always near, Have passed this day before ye enched your cheeks with fear; While breaks the dirge upon the shore. Or run the mountain rills, Ye shall not hunt the stricken deer Upon the northern hills!

They need not, from their gore-stained graves, Come to the rescue now ; Look! the living stand around ye, With elenched lip and darkened brow. How the hot words leap from rank to rank: · We are a free-born race; Ye shall not make the Pilgrim land The slaver's hunting place!

And though the Northern dough-face dog Shall wallow in his shame; Though Stuart, with his Bible, Back up the robber's claim; Ere the fugitive be taken, Ere he feel the tyrant's wrath, New England's bayonets shall gleam Across the hunter's path !

· See ye not the signs of morning? Know ye not the despot Dane Hath torn away his bondmen's gyves, And trodden on the chain? Behold! beneath the Crescent's sheen The gleam of Paynim lance Heralds bright Freedom's pathway, Humanity's advance !

Though 'neath your giant wickedness New England's arms are strong to-day, Her heart as true as steel! Though with deeds tongue may not utter, Ye have crucified the soul; And with your hideous falsehoods, Blotted Freedom's blessed scroll.

" We will write o'er all the Earth's face. For the millions yet to come : " Cursed are they who trample On the bleeding and the dumb! Eternal shame shall cover Oppression's tightest deed: Write in fire on the heavens. That the Universe may read!'

The Liberator.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVA-NIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

to Canada. Some are strongly armed with deadly follow my message. weapons, and are determined to fight it out with the It was pleasant to be there, and I shall retain many kidnapper to the last. Others are shivering with happy recollections of the occasion, so long as men fear, not knowing what to do. Two persons have ry fulfils its office. just called to see me about the best way of getting to Canada. One was a mother, who has three or four children under six years old. They thought they must go, though want and winter, death and danger, like dragons, all stood before them. The dread of slavery made them forget all other fears. They hear MR. EDITOR :of daily arrests, and expect their own turn may be

And woes, too, as fearful almost as in the visions of Patmos, are pronounced upon all who shall dare aid or assist these sons and daughters of sorrow. Yesterday, a man came and told us his house, and all in it and around it, every thing that he could call his own. amounting to two thousand dollars, had been sold this very week, to satisfy a penalty incurred by aiding some fugitive slaves. 'But,' he added, with deep Bill—a bill so utterly repulsive, so hideous in its eveemotion, 'though they have thus beggared me and my family, thank God, the slaves went free!

ty thousand dollars. In this case, too, the friends of the outcast must be victimized, to satisfy the rapacious to obey the express declarations of the word of God. demand of the merciless tyrant. There is no hope in Should you, sir, remembering them that are in bonds their case. The fruits of hard and honest toil must clothe and feed the monsters of oppression, while in furtile in furti those who produced them are driven out of doorsdriven out for deeds, the like of which make the grand difference between heaven and hell, and the former more desirable than the latter. Many are six months upon the enormity of obeying the Divine deeding away their property, to be held in trust for their families; thus hoping to save them from beg-

It is every where in the North a time of great trial and of terrible alarm to the poor fugitives. Especially is it so here, on the very borders of slavery. By day or night, they are never safe. Abroad or at home, it is still the same. They cannot trust a child out of sight for a moment. Every sound at night disturbs their slumbers, if they dare sleep at all. A poor mother, with a numerous family around her, said for one moment, gaze—should he, in his humble teneto me, as the tears coursed down her grief-ploughed cheek, 'My heart seems like it was in my mouth, all the time. When are they safe? Every stranger they him the North Star to guide his weary feet, at that see approaching may be a kidnapper. Every time their door opens, he may stare them in the face. Their own neighbors are Whigs, Democrats, or church members, in political and religious alliance with the tyrants they dread, and may deliver them up; may you, sir, believing it to be your duty to resist oppresis a prolonged torture. But the late fugitive law adds new terrors to old tortures, It barbs the iron arrows that were already entering their souls. It puts poison on the fangs that were already tearing them in hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther '-then this oison on the langs that were already ... hitherto shall thou come, one in the liberty loving nation has ordered that your liberty be fast before. With shuddering emphasis might they taken from you; and you shall have a punishment insorrow like unto my sorrow?'

I have just been attending the anniversary of the

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. It was indeed good to be there. It was a grand gathering, and full of enthusiastic interest—unusually so, considering the constitutional calmness and gravity which are so characteristic of a large portion of the members. Your own absence was deeply felt and lamented, though repaired greatly by the presence and invaluable labors of the other two excellent men invited. Edmund Quincy, and William I. Bowditch, of Boston. A most valuable Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, James Miller McKim. Though the reading occupied a full hour and a half, it was listened to with the greatest atten-

The Resolutions were most of them bold and stirring, and so were many of the remarks with which they were supported. One resolution denies utterly the Christian character of any church whose members vote, or are voted for, (with their own consent,) under the Constitution and government of the United States. The discussion under it presented a scene of thrilling interest, seldom if ever exceeded in the halls of forensic debate. Between 10 and 11 at night the vote was taken, and was almost unanimous. The

But, after all, the meeting did not, could not, meet the demand of the times. At a moment like this, words lose their power. I sometimes think deep, silent horror is more expressive, is more appropriate. Even now, it seems to me almost as if the meeting ought to have been a mighty though unopened volcano of sympathy for the shricking millions of slaves, and of burning, withering indignation of the government, their termenter, and of the national religion, the bloodiest fiend that preys upon them. It should have been like those subterranean fires, which, with no eruption, are still melting down the very underpinning of the mountains. Or, if we had snoken, our mildest utterance should have mocked the rattling octachords of all the earthquakes. Our gleaming, though righteous indignation, should have flan all over the Northern sky, and flashed down into the deepest, darkest caverns of slavery, more terrible than consuming fire. Instead of this, we spen some time on the merest verbal criticisms, and the whole, or nearly the whole of the last long session, was consumed on the question of using the products of slave labor. I honor every honest scruple on that subject, but can find no apology for such use of time, at crisis like the present. I am glad I have not to answer for those who were the cause of it.

On the question of resistance to the Fugitive Law. there seemed but one opinion. A deep determination to trample its authority under foot beamed forth from almost every countenance. There was, however some diversity as to the manner of receiving and treating the kidnapper. A resolution was passed with great unanimity, counselling the slaves to use none but 'Christian means' in self-defence. This was generally received as repudiating all violence-and it

evidently the sentiment of a large majority. Our most excellent friend, Robert Purvis, however, of a very different opinion. He boldly, and with most startling power, advocated a resort to wes pons of death. In a speech of surpassing eloquence, he exclaimed, his eye flashing with deep but honest indignation, and with all the terror of deep-toned

'Mr. Chairman : I declare here, openly and above board, in the presence of God and this assembly, that should any wretch enter my dwelling, any pale spec-tre from among you, to execute this infernal law on me or mine, so help me Heaven, I'll seek his life. I'll the

[shed his blood, though my own life and that of my | angel? Why, sir, an all-wise Providence has seen fit family should be sacrificed in consequence."

I have seen the effect of a bold utterance before, out never as at that moment. Paleness as of death no more.' But Ethiopia shall yet stretch out her arm seemed to creep over the crowded assembly. Most of us could not sympathize with the sentiment, but he for would be a monster who did not sympathize with the the human race, the cause of human liberty has en man, to the depths of his deepest soul. It is, indeed, a terrible extremity, a most damned mandate, that can drive the like of Robert Purvis to such desperation. The subject of coming out of the churches has

en met with less favor in this Society than in any other of our State organizations. This is to be re gretted, because many of the Society are Quakers, and no denomination stands better than this with the slaveholders. Both Daniel Webster and Henry Clay Who would not, at a time like this, wish for a have hugged it like a bride to their lecherous bohome in some boundless contiguity of shade, where soms. Some of us endeavored to do our duty on rumor of oppression and deceit might never reach this most important question. There are many excelhim? I am now, and have been for some time, cose lent Quakers, but their power and influence are most-on the border of slavery, and you can hardly conceive ly swallowed up in the vortex of their corrupt and of the apprehension and alarm which now reign over, corrupting organizations. I am sorry my own humnot only the fugitive slaves, but also many of their real ble efforts in this regard gave so much offence. I -no matter of what color. Multitudes of fu- trust time will show the sincerity and kindness of gitive slaves, and many free colored people, are fleeing my purpose and spirit, even should no good result

Ever and most truly yours, PARKER PILLSBURY. Norristown, Pa., Oct. 18th, 1850.

HEAR A COLORED MAN.

Although not complexionally identified with you

and your noble coadjutors in the great work of human freedom, yet when, in the gratitude of my heart, I grasp you by the hand, and salute you by the endearing name of brother, I have reason to believe you do not repudiate the affinity. Perhaps, sir, I cannot employ a leisure hour more advantageously than by a line or two in reference to that most odious and infary feature, that bare reflection upon it is sufficient to freeze our blood, and cause each particular hair to To-day, a similar trial commences in this district, against a family, where the damages claimed are twen-Mr. Editor, every citizen of this Comme

ing fugitive, 'Escape for your life! look not behind in the State Prison is provided for you, without injunction, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Should the poor hound-hunted fugitive, after having endured all the land where the demon of Slavery holds his infernal orgies-should he arrive here, and locate himself on Bunker Hill, at the very base of the monument which is the boast of America, that monument dedicated to Freedom, and upon which our fathers, who fought ment, surrounded by his wife and little ones, comvery moment, on that consecrated spot, the merciless slave-hunter may snatch him from his wife and children .- bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh .- and carry him back to interminable bondage. And should sion manfully, irrespective of the source whence it emanates, 'with pitying eye behold his helpless grief, meet him at the threshold of the poor slave's de and command him to desist in his work of bloodflicted upon you, sufficient to recall you to a lively sense of your constitutional obligations, and you be metamorphosed into a good citizen of the Co wealth.

ple who profess to be the freest and most enlightened nation under heaven. Well might we, in view of such gross hypocrisy, such manifest inconsistency, exclaim with the Savior, 'O generation of vipers, how can you escape the damnation of hell!

not as a servant, but as a brother beloved, the late lamented Clay and Webster (par nobile fratrum! 'we ne'er shall look upon their like again') had their attention directed to that portion of the Scriptures which speaks of the apostles as fishers of men. And with characteristic reverence for the Word,* wishingto emulate the Savior's example, they thought they would frame a law, which virtually declares to the sons and daughters of the Pilgrims- Behold, we make you hunters of men, women and children !"

But then, we are told, it was all done in a spirit of compromise-its tenacious supporters hoped by its passage to effect a settlement of the slavery question walls of the spacious building never echoed a heartier | Why, gentlemen, was the nope drunk wherein jurished for the spacious building never echoed a heartier | dressed yourselves?' Know you not, O Daniel! that this great question cannot be settled by compromise The word cannot be found in the vocabulary of an honest man's heart, for the simple reason that it imports mutual dereliction of principle. If, sir, the institution of slavery is right and just in the sight of God and man, then, in the name of justice, do all you can to perpetuate it; if not, if the whole system is inherently iniquitous, abolish it, and give to the winds your concessions and compromises. And these me pretend to be the friends of the colored man! We tell them, once for all, despite our innate inferiority aside from the obliquity of our mental vision, our per ceptions are sufficiently acute to discern iniquity whether shielded by the helmet of senatorial wisdom or stalking abroad in the earth in all its native hide usness, its heart-appalling deformity.

But the Bill has passed, and its passage has elicited the respect of all persons-but those whose respect i worth having. Its ardent supporters have won gold en opinions from all sorts of people-but those who have honest hearts in them. How forcibly the pas sage occurs to our memory, *O Capernaum, who was ce exalted unto heaven, but art now cast down to

hell! ' Sie transit gloria mundi? Will the people of New England tamely submit to this miserable indignity? Will they implicitly obey the imperious mandates, the cruel ensetments of blood thirsty tyrants, or that 'higher law,' in exact confor mity with which all others should be enacted, or sin into comparative insignificance? I am no prophet nor the son of a prophet; yet I venture to predict that no man will be taken from Massachusetts, And although the doctrine of the righteousness of the of scriptural criticism, yet our charity must be elon d none the less favor on that account. This was gated to an almost indefinite tension, our religiou organs must be most wonderfully developed, before we shall suffer our liberty to be wrested fro without an arduous struggle to retain it. But w believe that more can be accomplished by the all-con trolling power of public sentiment, than by guns bowie knives or pistols. And we believe public opin ion is on our side. Why should it not be so? What have we, the colored people of this Republic done, that we should be trampled upon and crushed beneatl a weight of proscription almost sufficient to crush a

* All but the Golden Rule. That was inserted by the translators, and is therefore not obligatory upon

to give us a skin not colored like the white man's. The head and front of our offending hath this extent unparalyzed, to God. Like other causes which have their object the amelioration of the condition of countered many oppositions calculated to impede its progress. But it will ultimately triumph. Our enemies cannot annihilate our aspirations after liberty. Our cause has been stamped by God with the impress of imperishable vitality. The spirits of liberty and slavery are even now, with characteristic skill and vig or, marshalling their respective forces for a mighty contest. And, if 'coming events cast their shadows before,' if the history of the past be any precedent for the future, then have the friends of freedom all things to hope for, and nothing to fear; for just so sure as God rescued the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, just so sure will be hear our groans, and God rescued the contaren of bondage, just so sure will he hear our groans, and W. J. W. Boston, October 9th, 1850.

MEETINGS IN PORTLAND. A meeting was held in the Colored Congregational

nterrupted by bursts of applause. The colored peo-

A committee, consisting of Messrs, Freeman, Barnet, Birch, Eastman, and R. Ruby, was appointed, to prepare business for another meeting.

On motion, voted, that the resolutions on the table

According to adjournment, the colored citizen of Portland again assembled on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 10th. The meeting was called to order by

The committee on business reported the following

the reclamation of fugitive slaves, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the eternal principles of justice, exposes every colored man to be kidnapped and carried into slavery, and forces us to the dreadful alternative of liberty or death: there-

Resolved, That, recognizing no authority higher than the law of God, and trusting in his mercy and overruling providence, we solemnly pledge ourselves England was ruled by a landed aristocracy, and the ican slavery, and will resist unto death any and every effort to take from this city, for the purpose of enslaving him, any person to whom we are united by the

Resolved, That for the liberty of this land our Now, in the Northern States, there is no counter forefathers fought, bled, and died; that this is our acting capital to the capital invested in slaves: and native country, and whatever wrong or violence awaits the South must therefore rule, and the North submit us, here we will remain.

Resolved, That, being deprived of all adequate

quested, in their several pulpits, to remember in prayer to God the people of color, that they may all be freed and protected from the ruthless grasp of the and so statesmanlike.

Mrs. Foster then reviewed the history of the coun

Resolved, That those members of Congress from

inks of our hearts to those members of Congress, who voted against the inhuman slave catching bill, at the last session of Congress. Resolved, That a committee of vigilance and safe-

ever measures may be necessary for our protection. Resolved, That the proceedings of these meetings be published in the Portland Inquirer, and in the other papers of this city, friendly to our cause, and also in

After full discussion, the resolutions were unani-

mously adopted. The meeting was addressed by Rev. A. N. Freeman, Rev. Charles Birch, William Brown, Geo. Potter, John Siggs, Abraham Oswald, Henry Daniels, Abraham Talbot, (colored,) and by Gen. Samuel Fee senden, Jeremiah Hacker, Charles A. Stackpole, J. C. Woodman, Esq., (white.) Much of the speaking was very interesting, and interrupted by frequent bursts

Henry Daniels, William Brown, Benjamin D. Barnet, Charles F. Barnet, Jacob C. Dickson, Reuber Ruby, Alexander Stevenson, Wm. Hammatt, Enoch A. Burke, and George Potter, were chosen the Committee of Vigilance, in conformity to the seventh Res-Voted, that the committee shall have power to fill

vacancies, or to increase their number, as may be deemed necessary. Voted, to adjourn, sine die.

J. C. WOODMAN, Ja., Secretary.

THE SLAVE TRAPPIC IN THE DISTRICT. MR. EDITOR:

It is difficult to guess the state of Mr. Drow's ties when, in his very recent observations of your vig- And given thy life for those in captive thrall, nette, he came to the conclusion that the slave-pen and mart in the cut were no longer identical with the Capital. I fancy, withal, that you have hardly had Forth from the ark of happiness and love. time to change heads since the passage of the law abolishing the slave trade at Washington. Hitherto, the picture has certainly been very appropriate, and as an In pity for the sorrows of another: emblem of the national genius, may stand as approprintely as ever, till the hydra-head it represents has eathed its ' last, lingering breath,' within our borders.

A VALUABLE OPINION-VERY! A New York cor

'If I were asked to make oath as to who I belie ed to be the greatest enemy of the slave, I should say, William Lloyd Garrison. The author of the above exceedingly disintered

remark is none other than A. L. Struson, who, whether as President of the Boston Mercantile Library As-Letter, or correspondent of the Boston Post, is equal-ly unfortunate,—having broken down in each situsociation, Secretary of the Massachusetts Health Intion, and given evidence of greater assining than men-

Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER spoke to a large aud Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER spoke to a large audience at Minerva Hall on Friday evening last, on the subject of slavery. Her speech was one of remarkable clearness and power, and held the listening throng in close attention for nearly three hours. She evidently made a profound impression. We never heard an abler discourse from this distinguished advocate of human rights. Notwithstanding her arduous labors in the West during the post summer, she stood before the assembly the picture of health and vigor, showing no signs of wearings or want of zeal. lasting benefit.

She commenced her address by a rapid and lucid

From the North Star.

ABBY KELLEY POSTER.

ery and corruption on the part of Northern men, by which the very opposite of all their promises had been realized. Slavery had been completely victo-rious, and freedom as completely vanquished. The South had had everything its own way in the organization of territorial governments, in the settlement of the boundary of Texas, and in the enactment of A meeting was held in the Colored Congregational Church, Portland, October 8th, to consider the late Act of Congress, entitled the Fugitive Slave Bill. The meeting was called to order by Rev. A. N. Freeman, when, on motion, Mr. William Brown was called to the Chair, and Mr. Woodman appointed Secretary.

Resolutions were then offered, and spirited and elementary of the boundary of Texas, and in the enactment of the atrocious fugitive slave bill. Day after day, (said the atro Resolutions were then offered, and spirited and eioquent addresses made by A. N. Freeman, J. C.
Woodman, Esq., Rev. Mr. Birch, the Messrs. Barnet,
Messrs. Willey, Stackpole, and others.

The meeting was the most enthusiastic I ever attended in Portland. The speakers were frequently
intermediately hydrogen and the produced by the no longer gave such counsel. The recent recap tures at New York and elsewhere, warned the slave ple are determined to resist, to a man—and woman, too—any attempt to take a fellow-being back to bondage. Should the slaveholder come hither for that purpose, he will find the colored people are prepared to give him a warm reception. Not a man is to be taken from Portland. Our metto is—'Liberty or Death!'

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Freeman, Barest and most direful period for freedom which she had witnessed during the last fifteen years. 'What means this rejoicing,' said she. 'Why, but a few years ago, we were looking forward to the repeal of the abominable law of '33, and now the North is rebe referred to this committee, to amend or alter as joicing over the passing of the recently enacted futer may think proper.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet in the same place on Thursday evening next.

Yours,

F.

joicing over the passing of the recently enacted fugitive slave bill.' Another proof that beyond the deepest depth, there is a deep still more profound. The picture here of retrogradation was chilling, and the mind struggled to rid itself of the saddening truth.

From this point, the discourse of our eloquent friend widened out into a broad and philosophical ex-position of the governing elements of the American Union. She absolutely denied that freedom had ever achieved a victory over slavery in this country through the national government, and very boldly declared such a victory to be morally impossible.

While there are fifteen hundred millions of dollars

invested in slave property—while it is constitutionally represented on the floor of Congress, and while men are required to swear to support that Constitu tion, slavery will continue to give laws to the Re public, and it is beyond the power of men or angel

to prevent it.

It was a great mistake to suppose that number ruled in this or any other government. Capital has always ruled, and must, in the nature of things, continue to do so. Capital controls labor; and that which controls the labor of a country, will control the to each other, that we will at all times, when it is in our power, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and that country, but that its influence has been neutralgive shelter and assistance to the fugitive from Americal by manufacturing and commercial interests. It was these interests combined which repealed the Corn Laws, and gave 'Free Trade' men to the British Government. This was inevitable from the very me ture of the forces which give direction to nati

to be ruled, so long as the union with slaveholders is maintained; for while the South is of necessity

Resolved, That, being deprived of all adequate protection, we appeal to the citizens of this city to give us their sympathy and aid in this hour of peril to us and our families.

Resolved, That the ministers of our city be requested, in their several pulpits, to remember in consideration in a manner at once so philosophical

Resolved, That those members of Congress from this State, who voted for the infumous slave-eatching bill, are deserving of the frowns of God, and the rebuke of every honest man.

Resolved, That we most cordially and unitedly extended that, while slavery had come out from every conflict stronger, the North had retreated from the field weaker than when she entered; and so must while the unha Our only hope was in the dissolution of the Union.

The latter part of the discourse was peculiarly touching, as she spoke on the duty of hiding the out cast, and of 'bewraying not him that wandereth,' and of 'bewraying not him that wandereth,' and ty of ten persons be appointed, to give notice of the approach of danger; to see that every person is provided with the means of defence, and that places of security are selected; and to give direction to whated God that the slave had such an advocate as Abby Kelley Foster.-r. D.

> From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. LINES TO ABBY KELLEY POSTER. BY C. LOUISA MORGAN.

It was not mine to hear thine earnest voice. For truth and justice eloquently pleading; Thy warm appeals for those who ne'er rejoic In Freedom's smile, the chained, heart-crushed and bleeding.

Yet though I may not see thee face to face, I love thee with a warm and true affection; Thou faithful champion of an outcast race, May Heaven accord to thee its kind protection ! She is a martyr who can cross the wave,

In humble faith upon her God relying; Bidding her native land adieu, to save The perishing, in mental darkness dying. The world looks on in wonder, half aghast, To see such heroism in a woman;

The churches' benizons on her are cost, And she is reckoned more divine than human-But thou, with courage more heroic yet, Hast braved the torrent of abuse and scorning; Colder and sterner spirits thou hast met,

Than she amid the heathen lands of morning. O, faithful-hearted! thou hast given up all-All the sweet joys that cluster round Home's altar, With a devotion that will never falter.

Stifling the feelings of a wife and mother, Thou journeyest like the Patriarch's faithful dove,

Pleading for her condemned in chains to mourn, Driven to her unpaid labors, scourged and gory, Whose helpless babes are from her bosom torn, Beneath our country's stars and stripes of glory Thou askest no reward, but it will come!

The wreath of amaranth shall yet be given,

When thou at last shalt reach a peaceful ho Upon the bright and stormless shore of Heaven. A Paris paper states that Madame Poitevin, of the celebrated equestrian and ostrich aeronaut proposes to make an ascent on a live bull, in the character of Europa.

IF Jesse Dow, the well-known poet and politi-cal writer, died in Washington, suddenly, on the night of the 23d inst.

BOOKS.
BELA MARSH,
No. 25 CORNELL,
OLDGY,
SALE,

ANTHROPOLOGY; or the Science of Man; the bearing on War and Slavery, and on Amments from the Bible, Marringe, God, Reath, he bution, Atonement and Government, in support these and other social wrongs; in a Series of Let to a Friend in England. By Henry C. Winders 25 ets. Price 25 cts.
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The Church as it Is; or the Forlors Hope of Savery.

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Nature's Divine Revelations, &c. By Andres Island Davis—\$2 00. Also, The Philosophy of Spain Providences. A Vision. By the same authority is the same authority of the same authority of the same authority.

The Great Harmonia, being a Philosophical Berda tion of the Natural, Spiritual, and Celestial a verse. Volume 1st. The Physician, By Andra Jackson Davis.

Transient Boarding,

DERSONS visiting Boston to spend a few den will find a quiet home at my house, No. 21-2 Centl Court. Terms, 75 cts, per day. Central Court contons Court. Terms, to the per tany, at No. 238 Washington street.

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Cholera and Diarrhœa Cordial.

THIS is a prompt and certain cure for Dunhas and the various summer complaints of the loval and the various summer complaints of the loval It is a remedy which the former proprietor has used in his practice for the last ton years with remarks success. If taken in season, it will prevent the Dyentery and Cholera. The first aymptom of the Chora is a slight Diarrhœa, which, if allowed to a schecked, oftentimes terminates fatally. It this condial is taken on the first appearance of this sumptom, it will be sure to check the difficulty alter, and prevent, perhaps, a fatal result. It is a versult compound, pleasant to take, and perfectly make the compound, pleasant to take, and perfectly make the compound of the condial, who have experienced in basicial effects on their own persons. It is no imposition on the nublic but a media in the property of the condial, who have experienced in basicial effects on their own persons. It is no imposition on the nublic but a media in the condial was a summer of the summer of t favor of this cordiar, who have experienced in bas-ficial effects on their own persons. It is no impu-tion on the public, but a medicine which will be al-that is claimed for it.

It is put up in extra pint bottles, at the exceeding

low price of 50 cents each, which makes it come with in the moans of those in moderate circumstances.

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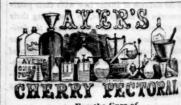
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PREPARATION of extraordinary power, in A the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Hun every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-cond Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Li-Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting filed, kes spelas, general Debility common to Fenals, call Feet, aluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certas can or Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which is all never fail to remove, if taken according to direction, and faithfully persevered in

For the Liberator,

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. From numerous respectable testimonies setting fact the beneficial effects of Drs. Clark & Porter's Pas-cea, we feel it a duty to recommend this popular act icine to those afflicted with aerofulous kumon, adall diseases arising from an impure state of the blad We know several persons who have tested the time of this panacea, and they consider it for the purpose for which it was designed, the best preparation of offered to the public. It has been administered with success for chronic diseases of the liver and kiders and various other complaints, including pulmons; consumption, with ulceration of the luin the certificates of cures. We have no saying that we believe the Auti-Son will do all that the proprietors claim for it, addu it will take precedence of all other preparations are in use. • • • This is a volunteer notice on the put of the writer, who has no other interest in the said the medicine farther than the wish to make it a learn that the increasing demand for Drs. Class at PORTER's panacea induced them to relinquish the old quarters in Carver street for the elegant and no spacious establishment No. 382 Washington street. Liberty Tree Block. Success to their enterprise!

Having derived much benefit this Panacea, we say 'ditto' to W's certificate.



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THE uniform success which has attended the se of this preparation-its salutary effect-its posts to relieve and cure affections of the lurgs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other me cine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire condence in its virtues, and in the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disms upon the throat and lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally aims di attention of medical men and philanthropists ever where. What is their opinion of CHERRY PEC-TORAL may be seen in the following:-VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,

Prof. Surgery, Medical College, N. Y., 109-'It gives me pleasure to certify the value smith-cacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs.' THE RT. REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD

writes in a letter to a friend, who was fast sident under an affection of the Lungs—'Try the CHERRI PECTORAL, and if any medicine can give your lief, with the blessing of God that will. CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS,

of Louisiana, writes that 'a young daughter of his was cured of several severo attacks of Cross by the CHERRY PECTORAL." ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science
states, that 'Asthma and Bronchitis, so presi this inelement climate, has yielded with a rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL cannot too strongly recommend this skilling per tion to the Profession and public generally. Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself—

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847. HANTOOR, 481.

Dr. C. J. Ayer: Dear Sir.—Having been recast from a painful and dangerous disease by your minimum, and the prompts me to send you this exhausticine, gratitude prompts me to send you this exhausticine, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, le came so severe that spitting of blood, a violent of and profuse night sweats followed and fastened me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, us tressed by my cough, and a pain through my dand in short had all the sleeping symptoms. No medicine seemed at all to me consumption. No medicine seemed at all to a my case, until I providentially tried your CHES PECTORAL, which soon relieved, and now

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWARI. ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848

Dr. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir-I have for years been afflicted with Ashma in the worst form; so that he been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part the time, being unable to breathe on my tell my Physician prescribed, as an experiment, yet of the property of the prescribed, as an experiment, yet of the prescribed of the presc

CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first, it acemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most graining relief from its use; and now, in four week, it disease is entirely removed. I can sleep in my but with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

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THE SA following read at the givednesday et FRAT othing in the health, prevent ation, and ass on Meeting at

lefuge i

ening next. I ris called. I r ded by thousa r country—par no party; and fountains of lo on of their cou on of their course of succeed; it will under threaten so of mad fanaest, but who her duty; and it the faithful frie hen the comm lis of the con es, expressing great danger, danger, to com aple is likely t when the cou be safe. ncur, gentle ned in the those principle on of every

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all never forge et, the patrioti ifested by th peace mer boundary a itorial governm act for the abo trict of Columb s last measure as I had prep h, of course, lined in the S tion of the tw ident of the L and as such nod citizens. hed, and to emains to be a

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If under the es and practice Gentlemen, I obled as it has or, and indescri eel its invigoral ese few lines, an discharge its do all events, that Inion shall pass to mell of smoke u I am, gentleme liged fellow-citi To Messrs. T. I

The following Ir. Webster:-Resolved, Tha onstitution and any of the politics have belonged, and ill range ourselves principles a thought of the Constitution.

The following ady is a fair spe m which charact ectable' but the How are we rotherly feeling amply keeping constitution and conforced; in shor to tunderstand the cill say that the know that there will non. But I know that there were constitution.

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